

REDS ORGANIZE  
ARMY TO FIGHT  
AGAINST CHIANG

Cantonese Commander Said  
to Be in Precarious Position  
—Battle Near Wuhu

CLASHES CONTINUE  
ALONG THE YANGTZE

Numerous Instances Reported  
of American and British War-  
ships Firing on Snipers

By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, April 25.—Important developments in the Szechwan-Kiangsi border, where the "reds" and "whites" clashed Friday, the battle is continuing, both sides rushing up reinforcements, and a major engagement involving the future of the Nanking government is looming.

Moreover, the "reds" are moving troops from Kiangsi to Chekiang, threatening to cut off the "whites" communications with the south. The "reds" are organizing, arming and drilling a labor corps, intending to use laborers in conjunction with the anti-"white" drive.

Impartial observers point out the precariousness of Chiang Kai-shek's position in view of the reported attempts to negotiate an alliance with Sun Chuan-shan, who is menacing Chinkiang. They point out that a "red" line extends from Hankow to Wuhu and the Chekiang border, placing Chiang's forces between the reds and Shantungites, who, despite recent reverses, remain an important factor, particularly should the "reds" launch an attack against the "whites."

Chiang's generals at Shanghai maintain that Chiang's position is impregnable, nevertheless they are unable to explain the continued recruiting, also the dispatch of raw recruits to Nanking.

Sino-foreign clashes along the Yangtze continue. Numerous instances are reported of American and British warships firing on forts and snipers who attack passing steamers. The crises between Fokien and Nanking continue, frequently endangering the refugees aboard the steamers.

From Hankow an American leader party received three Americans Standard Oil employees, S. H. B. Duxbury, and Capt. H. H. Burditt, master of the Standard Oil vessel Melford, following a dispute resulting in discontented laborers imprisoning the trio.

Red Peasant Outbreak Causes Chaos in Kiangsi

SHANGHAI, April 25.—Chaos prevails outside the City of Swatow, in Kiangsi, following upon an outbreak of Red peasant troops who were aided by remnants of the army of Gen. Chen Ching-ming. Chen's soldiers are reported to have turned bandits.

Dispatches from Swatow say that the Red peasant troops slaughtered a number of Chinese troops and burned students of the propaganda corps. The Cantonese retaliated with field guns, but the peasants eventually gained control. Many houses were burned.

The United States destroyer Peary was fired yesterday near Kiangsi, the Yangtze, about 125 miles east of Hankow. The source of the firing was not located and the warship did not return the fire.

## Military Preparations

Three British warships, the Mantos, Keppel and Wolsey, engaged in an exchange of shots with Chinese batteries on the south bank of the Yangtze, near Chinkiang yesterday. The warships let loose a heavy bombardment after they had been fired at.

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HAS SAY IN TAX LAND SALE

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—A law whereby the owner of property under an irrigation district may specify what portion of his lands shall be sold for taxes if he is unable to meet the assessment, has been enacted in California.

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Smith Policy on Prohibition  
Demanded in New Open Letter

Clinton N. Howard Asks Potential Presidential Candidate to Reconcile Repeal of New York Dry Law With Defense of National Constitution

Another open letter has been written to Alfred R. Smith, this time asking the New York Governor as a potential presidential candidate if he proposes to support all parts of the United States Constitution, specifically the Eighteenth Amendment, as faithfully and unequivocally as he would uphold the Constitutional guarantee of religious liberty. Clinton N. Howard, chairman of the United Committee for Law Enforcement, is the author of the letter.

Mr. Howard asks Governor Smith how he would reconcile his record of avowed opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment and his attempt "to nullify and defy this part of the Constitution" with the oath which he must take to defend and maintain the Constitution in its entirety.

Repeal of State Dry Law After congratulating Mr. Smith upon his reply to the questions advanced by Charles C. Marshall concerning the possible conflict between the provisions of the Constitution and the policy of the Roman Catholic Church, and accepting the Governor's assurance that no power in the institutions of the Roman Catholic Church would interfere with him in supporting the law of the land, Mr. Howard says:

"It seems to me, however, that the very thing that has strengthened your

MEXICO TAKES  
ECONOMY STEPS

Drastic Orders Issued to Assure Debt Payments—More Priests Deported

MEXICO CITY, April 25.—Mexico's finances were in the hands of a financial dictator today, President Calles having issued a decree vesting full powers in Secretary of the Treasury Montes de Oca.

He receives complete authorization to make radical changes in his department to save the Treasury from default, and to take drastic steps to assure the collection of all taxes, duties and revenues according to the Government rules. The law of the country.

To Meet Debt Payments

Payments on the foreign debt under the terms of the Paul-Louis agreement, the decree stipulates, are to be conscientiously fulfilled. The secretary, however, will be permitted to complete arrangements with domestic creditors for postponement of payments on domestic debt. Furthermore, he has been advised to negotiate with Mexican banks which are creditors of the Government for extensions of payments due last year, this year and next year.

President Calles ordered a reduction of at least 50,000,000 pesos (about \$20,000,000) in the year's expenditures. With all possible restraint in governmental expenditures, Señor Montes de Oca, who was appointed Secretary of the Treasury less than three months ago, showed his intention of following these instructions by issuing a statement in which he said that the decree might be considered as marking the inauguration of a regime of utmost economy, in which every foreign debt and obligation would be rigorously fulfilled and all unnecessary outlays eliminated.

The secretary is authorized, in order to raise revenues, to sell or mortgage such government property or real estate as he finds necessary. Although the Government considers church property as belonging to the state, this was stated authoritatively that this authorization cannot be construed as likely to affect church property.

Seeking Other Priests

Having deported eight Mexican archbishops and bishops and executed a Roman Catholic priest on the charge that they were involved in the revolutionary movement, the government is engaged in seeking out other priests alleged to be implicated in the anti-government campaign.

Despite vehement denial by the Mexican Catholic authorities of all connection with the rebellion, the government places responsibility for the outbreaks on the episcopate, priests and some laymen.

Archbishop Pedro Vera Zuria of Puebla and Bishop Jose Manrique Zarate, of Huejutla, were put aboard a train bound for Laredo Friday night, shortly after six priests, including Archbishop Mora y del Rio, had left the country. Zarate has been prominently in the controversy which began with the promulgation of the religious laws last summer. Following withdrawal of the priests from the churches as a protest against the laws, he was arrested, charged with engaging in subversive and rebellious activities, but was released after a period in jail.

Special dispatches from Monterrey, in the State of Nuevo Leon, say the authorities have ordered the deportation of Archbishop Juan Jose Herrera of Monterrey. His whereabouts is not known and the police are endeavoring to locate him.

In well informed quarters it is believed that only five Roman Catholic prelates now remain in the country, among them Archbishop Orozco y Jimenez of Guadalajara, who is said to be in hiding in Jalisco.

TECH TO SHOW  
LATEST SCIENCE  
WONDERS SOON

Frozen Mercury to Drive Nails for Curious Public at Open House There

A huge pendulum suspended from the great dome to show the rotation of the earth; driving nails with a hammer of frozen mercury; cooking by liquid oxygen; writing with a pencil of fire. These are among scores of spectacular exhibits to be shown on the annual Open House Day at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, next Saturday.

Once a year Technology throws wide the doors of every laboratory, classroom and office to the public for a complete inspection of its great plant in full operation.

This year every department has arranged unusual exhibits, many of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

## Governor Opens Campaign for Merchant Marine Library Books



Mr. Fuller Presents Copy of "The Merchant Marine Library" to Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Chairman of the Boston Committee. In the Group, Left to Right, Are Mrs. T. S. Bradlee, Governor Fuller, Mrs. Wendell, Mrs. Stephen M. Wild, Charles F. B. Belden, Miss E. Kathleen Jones, Mrs. L. McMichael.

RUNS ON BANKS  
CEASE IN JAPAN

Public Reassured, Reopening of Banks Expected to Be Prompt

TOKYO, April 25.—With the most recent moratorium in effect, Japanese financial panic was widespread at an end. No further bank closings are expected. The bank of Japan is extending assistance without limit to the needy institutions, and the public, reassured, is redepositing huge sums.

The moratorium apparently is not exciting the people, who are conducting business as usual, although there has been a tremendous drop in trade. All shops and stores remain open.

It is understood that the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Cabinet has been offered to Baron Kikujiro Ishii, who is at present Ambassador to France.

OSAKA, Japan, April 25 (AP)—The moratorium is seriously hampering business here which was in an excellent condition up to the time the banking crisis developed in mid-March.

Bankers are devoting their efforts toward minimizing its effects on trade and industrial activities. Accordingly they have agreed to permit overdrafts in responsible quarters and will make short-term loans. The exchange banks will buy export bills in a like manner. With all possible restraint, the Osaka Stock Exchange has decided to close during the period of the moratorium.

COMPANY SAVES  
20 P. C. BY PLACING  
CONTRACT ABROAD

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 25.—The Southern Railway's action in placing a large contract for electrical machinery in Sweden because of the admitted price and quota agreement among British companies has been followed by the Mansfield Corporation, which has placed an order for cables in Holland at a saving of 20 per cent.

Both actions appear to have received widespread public approval.

There is a feeling that rising raw material prices are raising the cost of many commodities and unduly increasing living costs.

Your Books Will Be Welcomed  
on Ships of Merchant Marine

Committee Operates in Boston Area and Quota of 50,000 Volumes Has Been Set by Committee—Appeal Being Made Throughout Nation

The Massachusetts Book Week Association, of the American Merchant Marine Library Association, received an appeal today from the Port of Boston, asking that the books be placed on the ships of the Merchant Marine. The present collection will be the first to be held in Massachusetts since 1915. It is estimated that at least 50,000 books are needed to supplement the books already collected in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland and other cities. Books will be received at school and public libraries throughout the State. Receiving boxes will be placed at the North and South Stations, and general headquarters will be the Boston Public Library.

In presenting the book, Governor Fuller said:

"I am very glad to avail myself of the privilege accorded me by your visit here to commend the work of the American Merchant Marine Library Association, which provides, as far as possible, libraries for the Merchant Marine. Everyone who has taken a trip aboard ship appreciates the opportunity there is for reading and self-improvement, and I am taking the liberty of presenting to you a copy of 'Les Miserables' by Victor Hugo, which is the second greatest book I have ever read."

The American Merchant Marine Library Association was incorporated in 1921 to continue the work of the American Library Association, which has announced that it would give a prize of \$15,000 to the pilot who succeeded in making the 3600-mile hop across the Atlantic. Preparations were made for the flight to start within two weeks.

Oliver prize awarded Brooklyn to sponsor the flight, said Charles A. Lavin, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Columbus Aircraft Corporation and original sponsor of the flight, after a conference with officials of the Brooklyn Chamber, which has announced that it would give a prize of \$15,000 to the pilot who succeeded in making the 3600-mile hop across the Atlantic. Preparations were made for the flight to start within two weeks.

While the commission's temporary permits definitely gap out the new, confusion-free, other lanes which the radio operators are hereafter to travel, several days may yet pass before all the station operators have so adapted their equipment to their new channels that the improved conditions will really become effective.

The commission has also before it over 150 applications for temporary permits that are yet to be acted upon, and while the last day for filing such requests was April 24, it is not expected that the final list of all stations operating on temporary licenses will be available before the end of this week.

After it has disposed of the temporary permits, the commission will turn to dealing with the greatest task it has yet undertaken, allocating the 60-day licenses. It is reliably understood that the first of the short-term licenses will be issued to New York and Chicago stations in order to eliminate the congestion in those cities and the interference with other stations throughout the country.

Prize for Criticism of "Profits"  
Won by New Zealand Economist

Book Placed Blame for Restriction of Industrial Output on Inadequacy of Consumer Income—435 Essays Entered in World-Wide Contest

The \$5000 prize for the best adverse criticism of the book "Profits" which offers some rather startling conclusions about higher wages, lower prices and prosperity, has been awarded to R. W. Souter, lecturer in economics at the University of Otago, Dunedin, N. Z.

One of the judges gave first place, and two of them gave second place to Frederick Law Olmsted, landscape architect of Brookline, Mass.

The Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, which published the book written by William Trufant Foster, formerly president of Reed College, and Waddell Catchings, formerly head of several industrial concerns and now actively engaged in

banking, announced the following honorable mentions:

Alfred Surpale Balcom, Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S.; C. F. Bickard, London, Eng.; Alvin H. Hansen, professor of economics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Calvin E. Hoover, economics department, Duke University, Durham, N. C.; Carl Smith Joslyn, instructor in economics, Harvard University, of Watertown, Mass.; Percival W. Martin, International Labor Office, League of Nations, Geneva, Swit.; and Victor Valentinovich Novorolov, lecturer in currency and credit in the Polytechnic Institute, Leningrad, Russia.

The judges were: Owen D. Young of the General Electric Company, Albany, N. Y.; Harvard University, and Wesley C. Mitchell of Columbia University.

Fifty Universities Represented

There were 435 contestants. Essays were received from at least 50 universities, from 42 states, the District of Columbia and Alaska in this country, and 25 foreign countries.

Among the writers were at least 40 authors of books on economics, and at least 50 professors of economics, and at least 50 accountants, architects, bankers, editors, engineers, lawyers, statisticians and heads of business concerns. Included among them were some of the leading men in the field.

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Christian Science  
Flood Relief Fund

CHRISTIAN Science churches in Massachusetts, as well as in all other parts of the country, are forwarding their contributions for relief of the flood sufferers to the Relief Fund of The Mother Church, Christian Science headquarters for flood relief have been established in Memphis, Tennessee, to which the Treasurer of The Mother Church has telegraphed \$5000 and will send more as needed.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

RADIO CONTROL  
AIDS NEW YORK

Every Station Is Operating at Separation of at Least 21 Kilocycles

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The first actual improvement in relieving congestion in the air has been effected by the Federal Radio Commission as a result of its careful control in assigning the temporary permits that became effective April 24. Due to this regulation every radio-casting station in the New York City district is now operating at a separation of at least 20 kilocycles from its nearest neighbor, on the listener's tuning dial.

Between certain stations separations of even 30 or 40 kilocycles have been effected, this being done by the simple process of transferring to wavelengths "down the line" those odd frequency stations which had camped on unauthorized channels and were causing endless interference both in New York and through the whole eastern half of the United States.

BROOKLYN BACKS  
FLIGHT TO PARIS

Chamber Offers \$15,000 for Pilots If They Succeed in 3600-Mile Hop

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25.—The Balancing monoplane New York to Paris flight has been taken over by the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, which has announced that it would give a prize of \$15,000 to the pilot who succeeded in making the 3600-mile hop across the Atlantic. Preparations were made for the flight to start within two weeks.

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FLOOD PROBLEM  
ON MISSISSIPPI  
BEING SOLVED

Mr. Hoover Is in Charge at Memphis—Great Need of Supplies Reported

FOUR STATES HAVE  
SITUATION IN HAND

Refugees Housed in Box Cars—Motorboats Are Striving to Rescue Those Marooned

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 25 (AP)—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, arrived today as President Coolidge's representative in the direction of flood relief work in the Mississippi Valley.

A picture of conditions among the 100,000 flood refugees in the Mississippi River states was given today in terse reports of relief workers to the Red Cross headquarters here, but Henry M. Baker, national disaster director of the Red Cross, saw a "slight and encouraging improvement" in the situation, which he said would be greatly accelerated within the next few days with increased relief resources.

Many Arkansas refugees were crowded into boxcars in towns that were flooded, others were perched on levees—food and supplies were scanty.

Supplies Needed

In Mississippi two towns had their refugee colonies housed in tent cities, while in one community food and clothing supplies were running low and help was desperately needed.

Mississippi and Arkansas presented the greatest relief need. Louisiana was threatened as the flood crest moved southward. Kentucky, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Kansas apparently had solved their flood problems. Missouri was caring for some 10,000 refugees satisfactorily.

Detailed reports from Mississippi were as follows:

Greenville—Ten thousand left in Greenville, 1000 Negroes in tents on the levee; local health officers urge the evacuation of all women and children.

Arkola—Most serious situation, 3000 refugees, with more expected. Water covers the town from 3 to 10 feet deep. Food and small motorboats badly needed. Director Baker after receipt of this message directed all steamers by radio to bring supplies to the nearest river bank and also sent a special train from Memphis laden with food and supplies.

Situation Well in Hand

"In all other Mississippi towns, the situation was well in hand," Mr. Baker said. No serious health problems nor food shortages have been reported.

For Arkansas:

Bristlefield—1500 refugees in one square mile space on a one foot rise above the water; refugees crowded into box cars.

Cotton Plant—Isolated by water; 1500 refugees, living in box cars, too wet for tents; rescue of marooned practically completed.

Forest City—7400 in St. Francis County, 5000 more expected; doing mass relief; rescue practically finished; very heavy concentration.

Arkansas City—Hundreds of refugees living on levees under dreadful conditions. Need food and boats at once.

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—New York Red Cross headquarters announced today that \$35,000 had been received for the aid of the Mississippi flood sufferers. Most of the contributions have been small amounts. The largest single contribution to date was \$5000 from the New York Times.

Mr. Calles to Ride  
on Palatial Train

President of Mexico to Pay \$375,000 for Five Cars Built by Pullman Co.

CHICAGO (AP)—The most palatial train ever built by the Pullman Company has been turned over to Arturo Elias for delivery to President Calles of Mexico, to supplant the presidential train which has been in service since 1917.

The five-car train designed in architecture of old Mexico, cost \$375,000, and will be christened on its 3000-mile, four-day maiden trip to Mexico City. Attached to it will be a sixth coach, built for the Secretary of War of Mexico.

The presidential car is the most elaborate, with a suite for the President, one for his wife, and a reception room for the new mobile White House of Mexico. Other cars consist of an auto car, an escort car for the military guard, a staff car for aides of the President, and a dining salon and kitchen car.

WILL RAIN FAMOUS BRIDGE

DULUTH, Minn.—The picturesque Duluth bridge crossing the Duluth harbor ship canal will be displaced by a modern lift span, the voters having decided to authorize a charter amendment providing for a \$370,000 bond issue to finance the project. Riding across the canal in the air has interested many a visitor to Duluth, but natural civic progress has made obsolete the aerial bridge which on more than one occasion stuck in midstream with passengers aboard.



## CHINESE LABOR CHIEF PROBLEM

### Not Less Urgent Than Advance of Southern Army— Nationalist Discipline

By STANLEY HIGH

SHANGHAI (Special Correspondence)—In Shanghai, as elsewhere through central China, it is the problem of labor quite as much as the possible advance of the southern army that provides the element of uncertainty in the political situation. In fact, so far as the Nationalist troops are concerned, there seems to be little cause for complaint in the occupied territory. According to the missionaries who have recently come from the contested territory in the Yangtze Valley, while a few unfortunate incidents marked the southern advance, the general opinion is one of decided commendation for the discipline and restraint of the Nationalists. It is to be regretted that the few cases where foreign property was molested have been made the basis for sensational cables to America, whereas the much more frequent illustrations of consideration for foreign life and property have been overlooked. Most of the returned missionaries were particularly outspoken in their resentment of the false impressions which these reports have made in America.

But labor represents a much more uncertain element than the army. The rigors of army discipline are lacking in the laboring organizations. Propagandists have a free hand and those who constantly counsel vio-

lence have concentrated their efforts upon the labor and farming groups. The result of this control of labor by the Communist extremists has been twofold.

**Awakening of the Masses**  
In the first place, labor agitation has brought about what might be termed an over-night awakening of the masses of the people to the more pressing questions of politics and economics. By this is not meant that the average Chinese of the average village is, as yet, aware of the history that is being made about him. But in the larger centers and in the hinterland that surrounds those centers, larger centers such as awareness is actually developing.

In conversation with a leading Chinese student of the industrial situation, a graduate of an English University and a Christian, he said: "For several years I have been in close contact with the laborers and the farmers in many parts of the country. Four years ago, there was scarcely no consciousness whatever of modern problems or their relationship to China. The developments of the last three years have changed that to a remarkable degree. Now, in the tea shops of the workers here in Shanghai; in the inns of the rural districts surrounding the city and on up through the cities of the Yangtze Valley, these same individuals are discussing politics and nationalism and questions of economics. Multitudes of posters—read to these men by educated friends; countless alludes; street-corner harangues—all these things have combined to bring about this awakened concern."

**Acceptance of Communism**  
If the zeal of these labor organizations has brought about this awakening, it has also directed these classes toward the acceptance of the Communist philosophy of their leaders.

When General Chiang Kai-shek declared war, the other day, upon the Communists, he recognized, full well, that his real fight would be with the labor organizations. And it should be borne in mind that the fight that is pending against the Communists does not constitute an attack upon labor unions as such or the justice of many of their claims, but only a repudiation of the Communist domination of those unions and the extreme method which that domination inevitably involves.

Another Chinese leader, a man widely known in the United States, declared in this connection that "every patriotic Chinese can only support the effort to arouse our farmer-worker class. These people represent fully 80 per cent of China's population. The remaining 20 per cent, the long-gown class, has had its own way for a good many years. Our success in ridding China has not been too overwhelming. We now are called upon to accept in partnership this great mass of the people. We propose to do just that. But we do not wish our partners, in the task we have ahead, to be tainted at the outset with ideas and committed to practices which are foreign to the characteristics of the Chinese people."

It is exceedingly unlikely, however, that all of the farmer-worker class will be persuaded to relinquish its Communist allegiance. The result, as many observers already predict, may be a split both in the labor organizations and in the Kuomintang itself. The extreme left wing, in that case, would withdraw from the party and set up a rival Communist group, actively backed by the Third Internationale, and definitely set upon the disruption of the Kuomintang in order to establish its own supremacy. The right wing, which would probably carry with it a majority of the present members of the party, would thus represent Nationalism, without the taint of Moscow. The ultimate success of that moderate group would depend, doubtless, upon its own program for China and, quite as much, upon the support which it received from the powers.

### STATE TO EXTEND COURSE IN POETRY

An advanced course in interior home decoration will be given by Miss Lillian Phillips of the Massachusetts Art School, under the auspices of State University Extension at the Massachusetts School of Art beginning tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. Some subjects to be considered are: color harmony, arrangement, wall decorations of all kinds; furniture, French, Spanish, Italian, English, early Colonial; lamps.

The course in poetry and verse for China and, quite as much, upon the demand by members of the present class. A Lawrence MacKenzie is the instructor. The first evening of the new series will be held May 2 at 8 p. m. in Room 166, State House. The course is open to new members.

**Continental Baking Profit**  
Continental Baking profits for 15 weeks ended April 9 net profit of \$1,323,883 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes and other charges.

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The Spring Season  
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4. We have shopped and compared these values—we know they are exceptional.

5. Early selections are advised.

6. Choose from these offerings. Each item is of greatest interest to you.

## ARMY TO FIGHT AGAINST CHIANG

(Continued from Page 1)

on and soon silenced the Chinese attack. It was learned in a wireless message from Hankow that military preparations are under way on the outskirts of the city, ostensibly in anticipation of an attack by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, leader of the moderate section of the Kuomintang (Cantonese political party), who recently established a government at Nanking for the announced purpose of combating the Communist influence.

There are about 800 foreigners in Hankow at the present time, among them 68 Americans. Because of the tension in the city they spend the nights at the water front, almost under the guns of 45 foreign warships.

American sailors and marines assigned to the task of searching Chinese entering Shanghai by way of the Bund are finding many of them wearing uniforms under their outer clothes. These are turned over to the police who seek to determine whether they are merely seeking refuge from the Chinese sections or spies joining the red labor ranks. Most of the Chinese are taking the search good naturedly.

**Offers to Surrender**  
General Sun Chuan-fang, one of the northern commanders and original defender of Shanghai, is reported to have offered to surrender to General Chiang. Sun is reported to have offered to surrender to Chiang Kai-shek, who is reported to have accepted the offer.

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fell into Southern hands without bloodshed, and but for the disunity in the party ranks it is conceivable that a major portion of the country south of the great wall might by this time have been brought under the banner of the Kuomintang, the Cantonese political organization.

While the position of Marshal Chang Tso-liu, in control of the Peking Government, is naturally improved by the disunity in the Cantonese camp, he is thought still to be none too secure in the north, where persistent rumors credit Feng Yuhsiang, the so-called "Christian general," with the intention of throwing in his lot with Chiang Kai-shek and moving against Peking from the west with the assistance of Governor Yen Hsi-shan of Shanai.

Meanwhile well-informed Chinese are inclined to give credence to the revived report that plans are afoot to nominate Chang Tso-liu as president. While assumption of the presidency would not place any greater power in Chang Tso-liu's hands than he now possesses, the opinion prevails that it would fulfill the lifelong ambition of the Mukden war lord, and that he regards this as a favorable opportunity to claim the prize for which he has so long striven.

### MORE GERMAN ECONOMISTS

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK—Another group of German industrialists, business men and economists to visit the United States this spring has arrived here on the steamship Bremen of the North German Lloyd Line, to study American business and manufacturing methods under post-war conditions. The trip was sponsored by the Leipzig Trade Fair.

### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

**U. S. Weather Bureau Report**  
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; increasing cloudiness and fresh westerly winds; rain or snow showers Wednesday; fresh southerly winds; rain or snow showers Thursday; fresh southerly winds; rain or snow showers Friday; fresh southerly winds; rain or snow showers Saturday; fresh southerly winds; rain or snow showers Sunday; fresh southerly winds; rain or snow showers Monday; fresh southerly winds; rain or snow showers Tuesday; fresh southerly winds; rain or snow showers Wednesday; fresh southerly winds; rain or snow showers Thursday; fresh southerly winds; rain or snow showers Friday; fresh southerly winds; rain or snow showers Saturday; fresh southerly winds; rain or snow showers Sunday; fresh southerly winds; rain or snow showers Monday; fresh southerly winds; rain or snow showers Tuesday; fresh southerly winds; rain or snow showers Wednesday; fresh southerly winds; rain or snow showers Thursday; fresh southerly winds; rain or snow showers Friday; fresh southerly winds; 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## BRITISH LABOR BILL DEFENDED

### Cabinet Ministers Start on Campaign Defending Trades Union Measure

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, April 25.—Ten Cabinet Ministers, the Earl of Birkenhead, the Marquess of Salisbury, Sir D. M. McGe, Sir William Joyce, Sir John Gilmour, Sir C. M. S. Amery, Sir John Gilmour, Sir Lord Eustace Percy, Sir L. Worthington-Evans, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland and Sir John Gilmour, open the Government's campaign throughout Great Britain today in defense of the Trade Union Reform Bill, and will continue their speech-making until the eve of the measure's second reading on May 2. They purpose countering Labor's attack upon this measure, which has become so heavy that all other considerations have been dropped.

The Government's position, as likely to be explained when Parliament reopens tomorrow is, that while welcoming amendments calculated to remove ambiguity or one-sidedness in the bill, there will be no concession to the demand for Government thus stands by the declaration of Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, that "it is contrary to the whole conception of British justice that men should not be allowed to go about their lawful business without fear of molestation either for themselves or their wives and families."

Labor, on the other hand proclaims in words equally uncompromising that the New Statute defends as the "moral right of trade unions to bring all possible forms of pressure, short of physical violence upon non-unionists." In the interest of collective bargaining.

The Liberals do not go so far but they support Labor in its opposition on the ground that the measure is not opportune and calculated to produce strife. A first-class issue is thus joined and will be fought to a finish.

The Conservatives are heartened by the reports from their constituents, showing considerable support for the bill, especially by the working class. Labor is equally confident as the measure has reunited its own right and left wings, which were previously fighting apart. Until the trade union debates commence next week, Parliament will be engaged in discussing the amendments, the bill moved by Liberal and Labor members, who oppose Winston Churchill's changes in the bill.

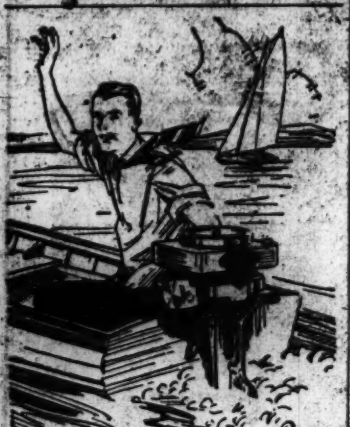
On Friday the Married Women's Employment Bill will be debated on the second reading. This is the measure introduced by Sir Robert Newman to prevent the refusal to employ women in the public service by reason only of their married status.

## GOVERNMENT EXILES ITALIAN FREEMASON

### Sentence of Five Years Inflicted Without Trial

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

ROME, April 25.—The episode of the Zamboni-Capello trial occurred when the police arrested Dominio Torrigiani, who until his dissolution in November, 1925, was Grand Master of Italian Freemasonry. After the discovery of the plot which led to the arrest of Zamboni and Capello, Torrigiani was accused of being one of the accomplices, and charged with complicity in the plot, but was acquitted by the investigating magistrates for insufficient evi-



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## RHONE JOINED TO MARSEILLES

### Gigantic Project Brought to Fruition by Opening of Five-Mile Tunnel

By Special Cable

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
PARIS, April 25.—President Doumergue inaugurated today at Marseilles the Rhone Canal, with the Rhone Tunnel, nearly five miles long joining the port with the vast lagoon, Etang de Berres and largely displacing Mediterranean shipping. This work is described as among the most audacious projects ever conceived. It is certainly a gigantic undertaking which is now realized. Etang is an extraordinary neutral port. The linking up of Marseilles with the Rhone and afterwards by canals to the Rhine and Strasbourg has been the dream of 1000 years.

## NATIONALISTS AND REDS CLASH

### Disturbances Take Place at Essen—Big Gathering Planned for Berlin

By Wireless

BERLIN, April 25.—Several serious clashes between the Nationalists and the Communists and the Nationalists and the general public occurred at a Nationalist meeting at Essen. Adolf Hitler, once Germany's would-be Mussolini, was present and watched the parade of Nationalist organizations. These incidents gain importance when it is considered that the Nationalists have selected Berlin for the staging of a huge gathering on May 8.

Not less than 60,000 members of their organizations will arrive here in 25 special trains, while countless numbers will come in small detachments. The labor unions and Republican organizations have instructed their members to keep off streets in order to prevent disturbances, but the Communist Party is preparing a counter demonstration, for which purpose it asks the workers to fill the streets on May 8 and display red flags. It is generally apprehended that this may lead to unpleasant incidents, since whenever the Communists and Nationalists met in the past, serious clashes were the result. This however is exactly what the Nationalists want, since they use the "Bolshevik danger" as a pretext for maintaining their organizations.

Time in the present trial before the police courts at Leipzig against two Nationalist organizations which have been charged with having attempted to overthrow the republic last year, the Nationalists declared that they merely wished to protect their followers against the Bolsheviks.

It is generally acknowledged fact however, that the Communists through their actions many disturbances are now dangerous to the republic at the present time than the Nationalists who have more followers and better leaders than the Reds, as well as the approval of leading politicians.

## INDIA TO FOLLOW COMMONS PROCEDURE

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, April 25.—V. J. Patel, president of the Indian Legislative Assembly, has arrived in London for a two-month visit in order to study the procedure of the House of Commons. In an interview he said: "It is our desire to model our Legislative Assembly as far as possible on the lines of the House of Commons, in the belief that long experience has shown that the procedure of that elective assembly is a model on which younger bodies of the kind can best be based."

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## WARNS PARENTS OF CHILD'S PLAY

### Motor Association Official Explains What "Playing in the Street" Means

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—With the return of spring-like weather to all parts of the country, encouraging the play of millions of children, an especial responsibility is placed on the parents to pay closer attention to their child's outdoor activities, says a statement issued by the national headquarters of the American Automobile Association, in which an appeal is made to mothers and fathers to take a larger part in the reduction of traffic mishaps in which children are involved.

Children in certain districts, having no other place to play, will take their tops, baseballs, marbles and other toys into the street, causing a traffic hazard. Co-operation by the parents in discouraging this practice will help tremendously, according to Thomas P. Henry, president of the A. A. A.

"Telling a youngster to keep out of the street is not enough," Mr. Henry says. "Even the most obedient child forgets, in its enthusiasm for baseball, rope skipping or some other form of play that the street is dangerous."

The wise parent will go farther than merely telling the child not to play in the street. He or she will attempt to find an available safe play space, school playgrounds, of course, are available to thousands of youngsters. Many, however, are left unprotected in this scheme, which is constantly being expanded.

Many owners of vacant lots, if approached by an organized body of parents, could most likely induce the lot owner to co-operate.

Conditions vary in each community, but the parent who earnestly and intelligently sets out to find suitable playgrounds, will usually find their efforts successful, the statement declares.

It is also pointed out that after the playground has been found, the situation would be greatly improved if the parents of the "youngster" children could be both to and from the playground. There would be, of course, many mothers who could not find the time to do this. The mothers that should not be anything else.

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## The Christian Science Pleasant View Home

THE Christian Science Pleasant View Home at Concord, New Hampshire, is rapidly approaching completion. The building will be ready for general inspection about the first of June for a period of two weeks. For the present it is necessary to request visitors not to enter the grounds or building until notice is given that the building is ready. This request is essential on account of the grading of the grounds and the finishing and furnishing of the building.

## WARNS PARENTS OF CHILD'S PLAY

### Motor Association Official Explains What "Playing in the Street" Means

Special from Monitor Bureau

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# Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

## HUNGARIAN AND CZECH SIGN FIRST COMMERCIAL TREATY

General Part Is Based on the Most-Favored-Nation Clause, Regulating Mutual Exchange of Goods Between Nations

BUDAPEST (Special Correspondence)—Signing of the first Hungarian-Czechoslovak Commercial Treaty is regarded here as one of the most valuable stones in the bridge of peace which is being set up between these two countries.

The way has been long. It was obvious from 1918 that a commercial treaty between Hungary and Czechoslovakia would be necessary and beneficial to both states. They both were parts of that economic unit, Austro-Hungary, before the war, and the agriculture of Hungary and the industry of Czechoslovakia were interdependent. After the war, each state set about to be independent. The Hungarians, for example, constructed textile factories and Czechoslovakia flour mills. The political estrangement, mutual suspicion and dislike, contributed to exaggerate the commercial differences.

Negotiations began. Negotiations leading to this commercial treaty were not set on foot until December of 1924. It was then on the initiative of the Hungarian Government. Discussions were broken off in August of the following year, on the eve of the Czechoslovak parliamentary elections. It was foreseen that the Czech Agrarians would probably wield the power in the new Parliament and that they would not consent to the basis on which the negotiations were being conducted hitherto.

The result of the elections was that the Agrarians obtained the upper hand and saw almost immediately to the passing of a measure, in the form of an amendment to the customs tariff, drawing up a so-called two-column tariff, that is, one containing maximum and minimum tariff items. In any future parleys regarding commercial treaties the Government was to be bound by law not to make concessions below the minimum tariff on any articles. This was in the spring of 1926. It almost led to a tariff war between Hungary and Czechoslovakia, for it placed 80 per cent of all Hungarian exports to Czechoslovakia under the minimum tariff.

Negotiations were, however, proceeded with in July, 1926. Some way had to be found out of the difficulty, for, since there was no treaty between Hungary and Czechoslovakia, Hungarian agricultural products would have been subject to the new maximal tariffs, and it has been said that this would certainly have provoked reprisals on the part of the Hungarian Government. This danger was averted by a provisional treaty, which came into force on Sept. 1, 1926, based on the most-favored-nation clause. Finally, the treaty proper has been signed, leaving both parties probably a little dissatisfied, but at least to the relief of all. It is in the nature of a diplomatic accomplishment. The trade relations between the states should be quieted and the extent of the trade itself augmented as a result.

Mutual Exchange. The general part of this treaty is based on the most-favored-nation clause, regulating all questions with regard to the mutual exchange of goods between Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The first annex of this treaty contains the tariff reductions accorded by both sides. The Hungarians had to accept the minimum tariffs, which, so they say, bear heavily on their agricultural produce, and required a great sacrifice on their part to accept. The Czechs were adamant and could not go below their minimum tariff.

The Hungarians obtained, nevertheless, concessions on more than 30 items of export, among which were: grapes, fruit, vegetables, sheep, horses, mineral waters, lime, cement, lignite and potash. They believed, however, that these concessions would hardly meet the situation created by being forced to accept the minimum tariff for 80 per cent of the exports. The Hungarian Government, therefore, had a clause inserted providing a way for revising the treaty in case the minimum tariffs should prove too heavy a charge.

Czechs Ask Reductions. The Czechs asked for reductions on more than 200 items of the Hungarian customs tariff. Their demands appear to have received from the Hungarian point of view generous treatment. A considerably lower tariff will apply to a large number of items, among which are: ham, coal, wood, certain chemical products, furniture, paper goods, textiles, shoes, gloves, glassware, rails, locomotives, steam and gas turbines, agricultural machinery, tools, and toys. Hungarian economists will tell you that these concessions are all the more important for Czechoslovakia, as the favorable balance of trade in the exchange of goods is on the Czech side, their exports to Hungary being of greater value than those of Hungary to Czechoslovakia.

Of far more intrinsic value is the mere signing of this commercial treaty between Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

**BURROWES' RUSTLESS SCREENS**  
The B. T. Burrowes Co., Portland, Maine

**MOTH PROTECTION**  
Solve this difficult problem by equipping your closets with Rusty Anti-Moth Combs. The modern and scientific method of moth control. Laboratory and time tested. No poisoning, no staining, no damage. 33¢ per pair. Purchase price reduced to 25¢ per pair. **SEWERY**  
SALON CO., 44 Broadway St., Boston, Mass. Tel. Liberty 5621.

slovakia than the commercial advantages which may result. It is a fact that one more obstruction to peace has been removed, one more barrier to understanding scaled, which is significant. The way now lies open for a treaty of arbitration and, perhaps, some day for a treaty of friendship.

## WOMAN IS HEAD OF SHIRE HORSE SOCIETY

Mrs. Stanton Optimistic on Future of Farm Horses

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—Mrs. Stanton of Smelton Hall, Ashbourne, was recently elected first woman president of the Shire Horse Society, an institution which promotes the breeding of farm and traction horses in Britain.

Speaking at the last meeting of this society at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, Mrs. Stanton said her entry



MRS. STANTON  
Recently Elected Head of the Shire Horse Society, Says Outlook for Traction Horse is Improving.

into office happily coincided with an improving outlook for the heavy horse. "Economic factors in transport work are operating to its advantage," she continued, "and the demands for horses of the right kind is increasing, as the recent sales records testify. Therefore, let us look forward with confidence to the future, sure in the knowledge that, with an enlarging demand for a commercial horse, the faith of the stalwart supporter of the shire horse will be more than justified."

Interviewed after the meeting, Mrs. Stanton said: "For the past 16 or 17 years I have been breeding Shires. Personally I am very optimistic as to the future of the breed. Farmers are finding that tractors are no good for farm work and that the horse is much more satisfactory from all points of view. In my journeys up and down the country I perhaps see one tractor in about 400 miles. In towns and cities, for short journeys within a radius of about 10 miles, horses are cheaper and better, and I know that several big firms are dispensing with motors in favor of horses."

## WOMEN DELEGATES CONVEGE AT LIEGE

BRUSSELS (Special Correspondence)—The executive committee of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom recently met at Liege. Sixteen delegates from 10 European and American countries were present.

The committee was particularly interested in the Chinese question and the situation in Mexico and Nicaragua. The American section of the international league has already sent a woman delegate to Mexico to study the question on the spot. In order to bring about a better understanding between the two nations.

**Museum of Fine Arts BOSTON**  
**CONCERT**  
Tuesday, April 26, at 8 p. m.  
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ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor  
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## BALKAN ISSUE STILL EXISTS

Anxiety About Italy, Yugoslavia, and Albania Stirs Natives of Those Countries

## GREAT PROGRESS SEEN IN GERMANY

Recovery From War Depression Is Described by a British Writer

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Germany's remarkable recovery from war depression is described in a weighty report issued by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. This report is by an expert and contains conclusions reached in a tour through Westphalia, Hanover, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Hesse, the Rhine Province, and Thuringia.

The spirit of friendliness established between Italy and Yugoslavia was seriously shaken toward the end of last year, when after an unsuccessful insurrection against the régime of Ahmed Bey Zogu, the president of the Albanian Republic, the announcement was made of the signing of a treaty on Nov. 27, of a treaty between Italy and Albania.

The Tirana Treaty

The Tirana Treaty aroused most serious reactions in Yugoslavia, and the Italian Government was violently attacked for having infringed the theory of "the Balkan people."

The writer sees no prospect of Germany's adhering effectively to the Washington eight-hour day agreement. Referring to the textile industry, he says: "I found 54, 55, 57 and 59 hours per week being worked in first-class establishments possessing up-to-date machinery in their particular branch."

An interesting fact was that in several instances it had been found that a vote of the work-people whether 48 hours or the longer hours should be worked and in each case I inquired into the work-people decided for the longer hours."

Much the same applies to the railways. "A railwayman told me," he says, "that nine hours was a day's work and he complained that this was actual train duty and that no allowance was made for any time off duty when away from his home."

Mills, towns, and villages all show remarkable extensions and improvements compared with pre-war days. The great need is now for capital. "I found," the writer insists, "where English firms granted credits at 5 per cent and 6 per cent where the German bankers would charge 8 per cent and 9 per cent and even more."

He adds the opinion that there is little risk in giving credit in general to the old established pre-war firms."

## NEW FREIGHT SERVICE

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Arrangement of a freight service between Vancouver and Lisbon and Oporto, Port, is announced by the Empire Shipping Company, Ltd. The service will be by way of transshipment at Genoa, Italy, from ships of the Navigazione Libera Triestina. In steamship circles it is stated that increasing demands for passenger accommodation to the Mediterranean by way of the Panama Canal will make it necessary to provide more accommodation on ships.

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## IRAK REPORTS ARE PUBLISHED

Mandates Commission Tells of Various Enactments in Aid of the Area

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The report of the League's Permanent Mandates Commission on the work of the British Mandate in Iraq has now been published, having been duly accepted by the Council at its session last March. The commission had before it two reports from the mandatory power, one dealing with the years 1923 and 1924, and the other with 1925. Sir Henry Dobbs, British High Commissioner in Iraq, was also present and the P.M.C. records that his statements "could not but make a favorable impression on the commission."

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## INDEPENDENTS REPEL BUS COMPANY'S OFFER

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—Londoners have received with relief the news that the offer of the London General Omnibus Company to buy up the 400-odd independent buses now on the streets has been refused by the independent owners. There is a very widespread feeling that in bus transport, competition is the life of service, and that the public will be much better served with a little energetic competition, existing on the streets than to have all bus transport a monopoly.

This has set a good many people to thinking about what the profits of this sort of transport really are. There is some merit in the big company's claim that it has to run buses in all parts of London, while the independents, popularly termed "pirates," only run on the best routes. But the fact is that at the peak hours the buses are crowded everywhere, and the additional service given by the independents has shown itself to have a most salutary effect on general traffic conditions.

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## BOSTON-LONDON CABLE TO OPEN

First Direct Link to Be  
Inaugurated at Trade  
Conference May 10

Simultaneously with the opening of the fifth New England Foreign Trade Conference, May 10, under auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the New England Export Club, the direct cable from Boston to London will be opened. Announcement of the inauguration of the new cable service was made today by the chamber.

First messages to go over the cable will be greetings, sent from a specially installed station in the chamber quarters, by the Western Union Company, starting at 10 a. m., May 10. This will be the first time it is said, that any American city on the Atlantic seaboard, other than New York, will have direct cable transmission to Europe. Automatic connections can be made to Paris and

Berlin, as well as other European trading centers, it is pointed out. State and city officials will be present at the opening of the service, to send and receive messages from similar officials abroad, and also to welcome delegates to the Foreign Trade Commission. Practical sales representatives from New England will be present at the conference, to give the benefit of their experience in selling goods in foreign countries, to the end that New England's foreign trade may be expanded.

Discussions are planned to be held in two groups, devoted to countries, the morning session covering Canada, Cuba, and Mexico. The afternoon period is to cover the River Plate district, Brazil and Australia. In the evening, Victor M. Cutter, president of the New England Export Club and the United Fruit Company, will preside at a dinner conference, at which speakers of national reputation will speak.

All those who are to speak at the entire conference, have recently returned from foreign fields and have acquired the latest information that is expected to assist New England exporters.

The conference last year was a two-day affair and attracted several hundred delegates from all over New England. This year, it has been decided to confine the meeting to one day.

## Music in Boston

### Stravinsky's Octet

Stravinsky's Octet for wind instruments was distinctly the event of the thirty-seventh concert of the Flute Players' Club at the Boston Art Club yesterday. Georges Migot, with a Quartet, had presumably his first hearing hereabouts, and Schubert's Octet was almost a revival. But the music of these two was amiable and tame beside Stravinsky's tense and provocative score. Whereas the Frenchman and the old master soon came to the end of their chosen instrumental palettes and inevitably subsided into a monotony of color, the Russian, with a bolder choice of instruments, remained vivid and various to the end.

A trombone, a bass trombone and two bassoons gave him a glowing depth of bass. Two trumpets gave him brilliance and point. A clarinet and flute gave him a softer sheen for contrast. From this promising combination, Stravinsky built a music of rich and mellow sonority, shot through with gleams of light. It is a music of bold vigor, and with the composer's characteristic rhythmic regularities attains a whiplike incisiveness and bite. The counterpoint moves with a willful independence which from another composer might produce a sense of confusion. But never for a moment from this one. However much the discourse may bristle with idiosyncrasies, it always remains crystal clear, and tonally rich, by virtue of the uncanny skill of the instrumentation.

If this gentleman was ever apologetic about his innovations (which he was not so here), this time his voices used no gentle cajolery, but plunges headlong through its narrow channel. His economy brings clarity. And his deeds stand forth, violent, shameless—and intriguing. The composer's fine mastery was accentuated yesterday by the accurate and sonorous performance of an illustrious group of musicians, under the precise baton of Richard Burgin.

In amusing contrast to Stravinsky's bass, so solidly planted in the earth, Migot's Quartet, for flute, violin, clarinet and cello, was no mass at all. Perhaps he thought to make his piece take flight by giving it nothing to even stand on. But it hovered rather than soared—lacking feet it also lacked wings. Five movements were a strain upon this wraithlike combination of instruments, and the muted mood of the time. Suspicions were soon confirmed that we had with us still another Parisian "salon" composer, deeply indebted to Debussy. Music of delicate dalliance, it meandered innocently, skimming the surface of beauty, and never very well indeed in the musician's hands of Messrs. Elcus, Laurent, Hamelin, and B. Zighera.

Franz Schubert, a hundred years ago, did not approach the form of the octet with this revolutionary intent. Very likely his program was an enthusiastic about the combination of strings, bassoon, horn, and clarinet. In those days, each instrument could not gambol freely, according to its particular nature, but must "all in" in rather pedestrian fashion. The inevitable result was a one-handed, or let us say "short-winded" orchestra. Schubert used good musical ideas, but he did not waste his best ones on this medium. The slow movement had melodic charm, but not enough to carry the weight. The scherzo was simple, delightful—a popular success. Rhythms and turns of phrase in the last two movements seemed to suggest Beethoven's sixth and seventh Symphonies. To detect "influences" so long ago is interesting.

### Marie di Pesa

Yesterday afternoon in the Copley Theater, Marie di Pesa, soprano, gave a song recital in costume, assisted by Alfred Pondacko, pianist, Minna del Castillo, organist, Ethel Hobart, flute, and Jessie Lobdell, viola.

Mme. di Pesa endowed her program with a distinguished title, "Songs Across the Centuries," a very pretty conceit yet somewhat misleading, since with the exception of the fourth, the songs were representative of none save the successive periods in the development of Italian prosody. Surely, in reviewing the long, long number of songs across the centuries, Mme. di Pesa could not consistently overlook the charming French of "Aucassin and Nicolette" or the old English "Lament" of Anne Boleyn, to mention at random two unfamiliar yet interesting songs.

The program opened with a fourteenth century song attributed to St. Ambrose, sung a cappella. This was followed by a "Kyrie" with organ accompaniment, from the tenth century, a thoroughly interesting song, although it suffered at the hands of both singer and instrument, each in turn being afflicted with a distressing lack of breath, a circumstance which necessitated a clipping of phrases somewhat at variance with the long melodic line of the song.

The thirteenth century was represented by a troubadour song, "A l'entrada del tems clar," sung off in favor and 107 again.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 25 (P)—Springfield high school students oppose homework but favor an extension of the school day, according to a vote taken among members of the school debating society. The question, "Resolved, that the length of the school day be extended to 4 o'clock and that no homework be required," elicited a vote of 275 in favor and 107 against.

## RECEPTION HELD BY UNITARIANS

Public Inspection of New  
Headquarters to Last  
Until Thursday

Public reception and inspection of the new headquarters building of the American Unitarian Association and allied societies at 25 Beacon Street continue this afternoon and evening and until Thursday. Unitarians from many cities and towns in the United States attended the exercises in the Arlington Street Church yesterday, where speakers declared temporal uses of the church should be eschewed in favor of its dedication to spiritual advancement and service of mankind.

The Rev. Dr. Francis G. Peabody, professor emeritus Harvard University, and Percy W. Gardner of Providence, president of the Unitarian Laymen's League, were the speakers at the exercises. The Rev. Minot Simons, pastor of All Souls' Church, New York, read the prayer of dedication and the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, president of the American Unitarian Association, read scriptural selections. B. L. Whippley, organist, played several appropriate selections.

Conduct Brief Services  
The Rev. George F. Patterson and the Rev. Louis C. Cornish conducted brief services for the occupants of the new Unitarian headquarters building in the reception room previous to the public ceremonies.

Professor Peabody spoke of "The Call of the Present Age to the Unitarian Churches" stressing the issues which confront religious teachings today. "They represent," he said, "a demand, at any cost, for reality, and a refusal to be satisfied with what is not verifiable and real."

"The call of the present age is to turn from the issues of the past to the more vital task of saving the soul of the modern world. Young people today do not ask to have religion come down to their level, but to be themselves lifted up toward a rational faith; and even attempt to popularize religion by minimizing it, or secularizing it, though it may provide a temporary sensation, only encourages the modern mind in its indifference or denial. The call of the present age is for a new accession of spiritual religion, and in that unity of the spirit is the only bond of peace."

Speaking on "Girders of Service," Mr. Gardner said: "Whether we dedicate a building of brick and steel to be devoted to the machinery of administration, or a building which shall become a laboratory of the spirit, a powerhouse of service, a beacon of religious liberty, depends upon you, and upon all the other men and women throughout this land who count themselves among our fellowship."

"But on this occasion let me remind you that a church is not a building, nor is it the clergyman who guides its destiny. A denomination is not a denominational headquarters, nor a group of executives. Perfect spies may point heavenward, but they point in vain unless they are the center of a body of consecrated men and women giving their lives that the spirit may stand."

"All the art and skill embedded in this structure, all of the endeavor of our leaders, will be as nothing, unless with the dedication of this new building we rededicate our lives to the cause of liberal religion."

Unitarian Headquarters  
The new building on Beacon Street, Boston, with State House at right and Charles River in distance. View taken from Hotel Bellevue.

CHAMBER TO ELECT  
10 DIRECTORS MAY 17  
Eight Nominated for Three  
Years, Two for One Year

Ten nominations, for directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to be voted upon at the annual election May 17, have been named by the committee of which Victor M. Cutter is chairman. The directors to be elected are to fill the places of those whose terms expire soon. Eight have been nominated for a term of three years and two for a term of one year.

For three years, the following have been nominated: Robert D. Brewer of the Provident Institution for Savings; Walter S. Bucklin of the National Shawmut Bank; Edwin C. Johnson of H. A. Johnson Company; George B. Johnson of the R. H. White Company; Gifford LeClerc of Denmore, LeClerc & Robbins, architects; David E. Moerer of Conrad & Co.; Bowen Tufts of C. D. Parker & Co.; Inc. bankers; Henry Whitmore of Meredith & Grew, real estate.

Two nominations to serve a one-year term are: Philip Stockton of the Old Colony Trust Company, and Edwin S. Webster of Stone & Webster. Following the election of directors May 17, the newly filled board of directors will meet for election or re-election of a president and other officers of the chamber.

SALES CLUB PLANS ELECTION  
Officers and executive committee members of the Sales Managers Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, are to be nominated for the ensuing year by a committee appointed for that purpose which will submit a report at an early date. The nominating committee comprises Alexander H. Hill, chairman; Cyrus Barnes, Floyd F. Henney, L. M. Hannum and James C. Higgins.

## MASONS LAY TEMPLE STONE

About 25,000 Persons See  
the Ceremonies Held at  
Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 25 (Special)—William L. Sweet, Most Worshipful Grand Master officiated yesterday afternoon at the laying of the corner stone of the Marble Masonic Temple before an outdoor audience estimated by the police at 25,000. The oration of the day, by Chester W. Barrows, Associate Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, was an appeal for individuality in service, which, the speaker pointed out, is a tenet of the institution of Masonry.

A parade of 40 blue lodges and seven commanderies, in which there were 7000 men in line, preceded the ceremonies. Providence Chapter of the Order of De Molay and its band participated in this parade.

At the close of the exercises di-

## Unitarian Headquarters

Public Inspection of New  
Headquarters to Last  
Until Thursday

Public reception and inspection of the new headquarters building of the American Unitarian Association and allied societies at 25 Beacon Street continue this afternoon and evening and until Thursday. Unitarians from many cities and towns in the United States attended the exercises in the Arlington Street Church yesterday, where speakers declared temporal uses of the church should be eschewed in favor of its dedication to spiritual advancement and service of mankind.

The Rev. Dr. Francis G. Peabody, professor emeritus Harvard University, and Percy W. Gardner of Providence, president of the Unitarian Laymen's League, were the speakers at the exercises. The Rev. Minot Simons, pastor of All Souls' Church, New York, read the prayer of dedication and the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, president of the American Unitarian Association, read scriptural selections. B. L. Whippley, organist, played several appropriate selections.

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## Boston Grass Wins Over Beans to Regret of Boston Hotel Man

Louis La Franche of the Victoria Planned to Show Visiting Hotel Men the Real Article in Public Baking on Copley Square Green—Mayor Says No

Though primarily intended for men and women actively engaged in the hotel business, the New England Hotel Men's Exposition which opened this afternoon in Mechanics Building, to continue through Saturday, is attracting considerable public interest because of the evolution of service ideals and practices it presents as the inevitable residuum of long experience by the many hotel experts gathered for its executive and other sessions.

The exposition is a visual interpretation of the faith held in New England by its hotel associations. It is agreed by the members present and voiced recently by Bruce Barton that the United States is peopled by millions of men and women who have never seen New England, but who are, nevertheless, New Englanders at heart.

And it is for these men and women that hotel representatives are attempting, by conference and practical exhibit, to devise ways whereby New England will call them more and more imperatively.

For the varied items afforded by the program, today was set aside as "City of Boston" Day. Indeed, along with extending its greetings, the city took an unexpected hand in an event Louis La Franche of the Victoria Square Hotel counted upon to focus interest of delegates in a characteristic point of Boston pride, namely its baked beans.

No Beans in Copley Square  
Mr. La Franche intended to bake beans in Copley Square, so that all might know this delicacy from more than hearsay in case they came from places where it was unknown. There were to be ropes, and a cord of Boston police to keep order, music, and 50 pretty young women to introduce strangers to genuine Boston baked beans.

But no permit could be obtained for the necessary utilization of the central grass plot. The plan, said Mayor Nichols in effect, was in a state where it needed encouragement, not superfluous tramping. Moreover, the plan could not be thrown into disarray by the debris inevitable to a baked bean party. Hence Mr. La Franche must acquaint visitors with Boston baked beans in some other way.

The exhibition itself, in Mechanics Building, is an unusually well-rounded presentation of the furnishings and apparatus which make hotels modern. Hotels, it is apparent, have something to sell—and in most instances, according to the hotel pattern of a modern day, it is something eminently worthy of consideration—and their representatives intend that the selling shall be made attractive. Thus, the knowledge that representatives of the best hotels, and the most astute managers and staff members, cannot fail to acquire new and helpful hints from arrangements of apparatus and accompaniments to the central theme of profiting hospitality, the commercial exhibits traverse the increasingly varied range of requirements in modern hotel service departments.

Linen Held Important Place  
Hotel linens have an important place among the exhibits. One purveyor sets forth in his exhibits that in 1914 cotton towels of a certain size were sold at 80 cents each. In 1917 the same towel had increased to \$1.35 a dozen. In 1927 the same towel costs \$1.45 per dozen. All these towels were of war cotton. War cotton was in 1914 1330 per pound. In 1917 it was 1925 per pound. In 1927 1430. The reason for the apparent inconsistency lies in the increased cost of production.

Naturally much interest is centered in the varieties and types of table equipment shown. The mode now favored by preference guests for light table ware, and the increased use of mechanical dish-washing and drying apparatus, have necessitated devising a vitrified china which would be at once attractive and withstand hard wear. In other countries England has been unsuccessful.

At present a committee of students in co-operation with the administration, is considering new rules to go into effect this spring, but as yet no definite arrangement has been made. On the week-end of May 7 Phi Sigma Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi and Kappa Alpha will meet on the following week-end nine other houses and the Commons Club will hold parties.

## HALL LABORATORY TO BE DEDICATED

Wesleyan Exercises to Be Held on May 13 and 14

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 25 (P)—The new Hall laboratory of chemistry at Wesleyan University will be dedicated May 13 and 14, with addresses by Dr. Arthur W. Browne, professor of chemistry at Cornell University, and Prof. James E. Norris of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, past president of the American Chemical Society in addition to the speeches of presentation and acceptance.

Dr. David G. Downey, president of the board of trustees, will transfer custody of the laboratory from the trustees to the university, with President James L. McConaughy accepting on behalf of the university and Prof. Charles P. Hoover on behalf of the department of chemistry.

Representatives of nearly every college and university in New England will be present, while several of the leading institutions outside New England will send representatives.

ENGLISH HIGH ALUMNI TO DINE  
More than 100 members of the Boston English High School class of 1906, some of whom are from distant points, are expected to attend a reunion and dinner at the Boston Art Club tomorrow evening. The English High School faculty will be guests. Joseph D. Hildreth, president of the class, will preside.

## HOUSE PARTIES IN CONTROVERSY

Williams Fraternities Oppose  
Elimination Plan

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 25 (Special)—Despite the recent agitation by the administration to do away with house parties altogether at Williams College, all but two of the 15 fraternities have made arrangements to entertain either on the week-end of May 7 or 14. Last year the same trouble arose, but the Student Council drew up a new set of rules which were accepted by the undergraduates and the faculty.

Under the house parties this fall, however, the administration gave out an ultimatum that certain rules which they endorsed were to be put in force or there would be no further parties at all. All but three of the houses refused to accept them, and as a result the mid-year season was unsuccessful.

At present a committee of students in co-operation with the administration, is considering new rules to go into effect this spring, but as yet no definite arrangement has been made. On the week-end of May 7 Phi Sigma Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi and Kappa Alpha will meet on the following week-end nine other houses and the Commons Club will hold parties.

The convention here will be the occasion for the launching of a new textbook, "We, the People and Our Constitution," which will supplement the first book issued by the committee, "Save America," of which more than 100,000 copies have been sold. The new book will contain a review of the Constitution and facts and speeches suitable for individual use and group study. In addition the committee will continue its "know-your-courts" campaign in which thousands of women all over the country have participated.

While the Harvard Crimson, undergraduate newspaper, commends Dr. Lowell for his action, J. Harry McCaffrey, a patrolman and commander of the Cambridge Post 27, American Legion, has denounced the request. The appeal of the 19 students found guilty of disturbing the peace will come up before the Middlesex Superior Court this week.

POLICE AT HARVARD  
RIOT ASKED TO QUIT  
A Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, has asked for the resignation of four Cambridge policemen on the ground of unnecessary brutality in arresting Harvard students in connection with the so-called riot in Harvard Square Feb. 12, following a student gathering in a nearby theater. The policemen have refused to resign, and John J. McBride, chief of police, is still non-committal regarding the request of Dr. Lowell, who has indicated that he may prefer criminal charges against them if the resignations are not forthcoming.

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PUBLIC VIEWS QUAIN  
FIRE ALARM BOXES  
Headquarters in Fenway Will Be Open From 9 to 5 Daily

Public inspection of the fire alarm headquarters building of the Boston Fire Department in the Fenway began today as part of the seventy-fifth anniversary of installation of the first electric fire alarm telegraph system this week. The building is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily.

Of great interest to visitors is the quaint little iron fire alarm box, the first of its kind and the pioneer of all modern fire alarm apparatus made in Boston in 1852 by William F. Channing, inventor of electric fire alarm telegraphy.

Forming a contrast with the modest little box, operated by turning a hand-crank a certain number of times to indicate the box number, are the modern fire alarm boxes to sound which all one does is break the glass and pull down the hook. Automatic machinery does the remainder.

Eugene C. Hultman, fire commissioner, and George L. Fickett, superintendent of the alarm system, have detailed specially trained operators to explain the system.

## LEGION ALTERS RULES FOR TRIP TO PARIS

Persons who have become members of the American Legion auxiliary since 1924 will be permitted to make the official trip to Paris next September to attend the tenth annual convention, it has been announced by Henry Nicolls, Massachusetts convention officer.

A saving of \$200 or more as compared with the regular transatlantic rates will be afforded to Legionnaires who will cross in specially chartered vessels including some of the finest of the Cunard, White Star, United States and Royal Mail Steam Packet Lines. Parents and relatives of Legionnaires making the trip will be accompanied by that member.

## NEW WESTFIELD ATHENEUM OPENS

Spacious Structure Largely a  
Community Project

WESTFIELD, Mass., April 25 (Special)—The new Westfield Athenaeum was opened for use today. A spacious brick structure costing more than \$200,000, its erection was made possible by liberal gifts from present and former residents. It is a plain architectural design, combining classical and modern colonial lines. The trimmings are of limestone.

In reality, the building comprises three units so assembled as to give the appearance of an irregular mass. The Whitney Library forms the central structure. The Fowler-Gillett Children's Library, remodeled from an old homestead, forms the western section. On the opposite side are the Jasper Rand Art Museum and the Edwin Smith Historical Museum. In the library basement is a lecture room to seat 100 persons and two committee rooms.

Westfield's Library Association is approximately a century old, and in 1864 the Athenaeum was incorporated. The new building was dedicated with exercises in the lecture room Friday night, with Herbert W. Kittredge, president of the Athenaeum, presiding. On Saturday the building was open for public inspection. Kenneth Boyer is librarian.

JUDGES ANNOUNCED  
FOR MUSIC CONTEST  
New England Conservatory to Award Pianoforte

Serge Koussevitzky, Alfredo Casella and Benno Moisewitch are announced as the judges at the eighteenth annual competition at the New England Conservatory of Music for the Masons and Hamlin prize of a grand pianoforte, to be played for by seniors and postgraduates in Jordan Hall Wednesday afternoon.

A song recital by Helen Watlington '25 of Westfield, Bermuda, will be given in Recital Hall tonight. The program will end with one of the songs, "Within the Little House," of the late Charles Bennett of the Conservatory faculty.

A violin recital will be given in Recital Hall Wednesday by Iona Coy '25, assisted by the pianist, Ruth Culbertson, winner of the Mason and Hamlin prize in 1926, and by Irene Cameron Zung as pianoforte accompanist.

A concert will be given in Jordan Hall on Friday evening by the choral class and the orchestral class of the conservatory's public school music class, conducted by Francis M. Findlay of the faculty.

## SECRETARY WILBUR TO VISIT NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I., April 25 (P)—Curry D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, will come to Newport on May 27 for the graduation exercises at the Naval War College at which he will deliver the principal address. A message to this effect was received here yesterday by Clark Burdick, a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee.

At that time the combined fleet will be in Narragansett Bay for joint army and naval maneuvers and the secretary will witness at least a part of these exercises.



## ACTIVE FOREST WEEK PROGRAM GOES ON AIR TO SAVE TIMBER

Nation-Wide Movement Seeks to Point Way to Conserve Forests—Massachusetts Joins in With Week of Effort—Ends Arbor Day

A series of 13 radio talks, the first of which was given yesterday and the second of which will be on the air tonight, is part of the Massachusetts program in observance of American Forest Week, which under proclamation by President Coolidge and Governor Fuller began yesterday and will close in this State with the celebration of Arbor and Bird Day Saturday.

The program of forestry talks, which began with a 10-minute address by R. T. Fisher, director of the Harvard Forest, on "How to Make Woodlands Pay," over Station WNAC, Boston, yesterday, was given out today by Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forestry Association and chairman of the Forest Week Committee. It follows:

**Program of Forestry Talks**  
Monday—WBZ, Boston, 7:50-8 p. m. U. M. Carlton, Lumber Club of Boston, "The Timber Shortage as Forecasted by Lumber Prices."  
Tuesday—WBZ, Boston, 7:50-8 p. m. Harris A. Reynolds, secretary, Massachusetts Forestry Association, "Paul Bunyan Jr. and Town Forests."

Wednesday—WNAC, 10:30-10:40 a. m. Mrs. Myron Davis Jr., chairman of conservation and natural resources, Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, "A Plea for the Forest Trees."

WBZA, Boston, 6:10-6:15, Elwood Wilson, forester, Massachusetts Forestry Association, "Forestry in Relation to History."

WBZ, Springfield, 7:25-7:30, E. H. Thompson, president, Federal Land Bank, Springfield, "Financing Farm Forestry." 7:30 p. m. Thornton W. Burgess, Radio Nature League, "The Effect of Forest Fires on Wildlife."

WBZ, 7:50-8 p. m. R. B. Parmenter, Forestry Extension Service, "Helping the Farmer Grow Timber Crops."

Thursday—WBZA, 5:55-6 p. m. C. D. Merrill, "Fighting Fire on the National Forests."

Friday—WNAC, 7:30-7:40 p. m. William C. Adams, director, division of fish and game, "Forests in Relation to Fish and Game."

WBZ, 7:50-8 p. m. William A. L. Baskley, state commissioner of conservation, "The Forest Situation in Massachusetts."

WTAG, Worcester, 7:50-8 p. m. A. C. Cline, assistant director, Harvard Forest, "The Practical Side of Forest Research."

Saturday—WNAC, 11:11-11:20 a. m. Carl C. Perry, agent, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, "Combating the White Pine Blister Rust."

**Plant Trees Arbor Day**  
In addition to these talks a feature of Forest Week will be the planting of trees with Arbor Day exercises in a number of the towns

and cities, especially those which have town forests. Most of these ceremonies will take place Friday and Saturday.

The Forest Week observance is being led by a State committee of 30 members representing State departments and a score of organizations. This committee is spreading information as to how the public can join in the protection of existing woodlands from fire and the extension of these woodlands by reforestation.

The American Forest Week Committee looks to Massachusetts to carry out one of the most enthusiastic and energetic Forest Week programs of any state engaging in this Nation-wide movement, according to a statement received by Mr. Reynolds.

With 3,000,000 acres of land better suited to growing trees than anything else, Massachusetts nevertheless relies on other states for nine-tenths of its lumber, the national committee points out and for this reason expects that the annual call to all citizens to take part in improving forest conditions will be of particular interest here.

**Forest Products Increase**

Massachusetts is potentially a large producer of forest products, according to the value of the State's lumber and forest products has been gradually increasing through the last 20 years, gaining from \$4,903,000 in 1905 to \$5,183,000 in 1925. Nearly three-fifths of the State's land area, according to foresters, is now capable of being a permanent standpoint of bearing trees than any other crop.

The experiment being conducted by the State and Federal Government, and the Massachusetts Forestry Association, in the protection of forest fires on Cape Cod by educational methods is showing its worth, as evidence from reports of recent forest fires, Mr. Reynolds said yesterday.

The Cape Cod experimental district, consisting of the towns of Barnstable, Bourne, Falmouth, Mashpee, Sandwich and Yarmouth, was established in 1925. In the first three weeks of this month 20 fires were reported, which is better than the figures for preceding years, even though the conditions in 1927 have been the worst in history. Only one serious fire occurred, in Mashpee, but in the other five towns the amount of damage done was small.

The total area burned in 1926 amounted to 817 acres, as compared with the average of 2000. The cost of the work totaled \$12,450, an increase of 26 per cent above the average, but there was a reduction in the acreage burned of about 60 per cent representing a large money saving.

## Governor Urges All to Observe Forest Week, Bird and Arbor Day

Governor Fuller designated this week to be American Forest Week and designated Saturday as Arbor and Bird Day in the proclamation which follows:

"April is Arbor Day month. The love of nature, which is inherent in man, never finds worthier expression than in the love of trees. We plant orchards for gain, forests for timber resources, but shade trees are planted for beauty and for refreshment of man. When a new town is laid out, the planting of shade trees should be one of the essential requirements. These must be planted at considerable expense, but once planted, they contribute for years to come to the value and beauty of our towns and cities. The planting of trees costs more in time and trouble and foresight than in money, all of which adds to their value. The magnificent elms that shade our streets in Massachusetts are a tribute to the good taste and good sense of past generations. Had these trees been what could they tell us of the history of past generations, as ennobled beneath their spreading branches. To them the life of man is fleeting. They are hoary with age. They command our admiration and reverence. They have been silent witnesses of the past, and will stand, eloquent though mute witnesses of the good judgment of our forefathers, long since departed.

"In practically every undertaking we need the laborer secured from the trees of the forest. Transportation on land and sea and in the air calls for lumber. In our homes, offices and factories, lumber is used and is necessary to their construction. The daily papers we read and cast aside come from some monarch of the forest. In countless ways we are dependent upon the harvests of the forests for our daily comfort and convenience.

"In the interests of the conservation of our trees and forests and the protection of our song birds so attractive in their field, meadow, and woodland habitation, I hereby set apart Saturday, April 30, as Arbor and Bird Day, and the week beginning April 24 as American Forest Week.

"As in ancient days fire is still one of the great enemies of the forest, and I urge upon you in this Forest Week that special attention be given to instruction and warning concerning the careless use of fire. One of the most strenuous of the campaigns we must wage is that against the careless disposal of lighted cigars, cigarettes and matches.

"The forested area of this State must also be kept intact, and all reasonable means used to increase it when possible. This may be done by use of careful silvicultural methods in lumbering and by judicious reforestation. We recommend this work to Boy and Girl Scouts, women's clubs, churches, farmers and landowners in general."

**Greater Boston Boy Scouts to be Trained in Preventing and Fighting Forest Fires**  
In order to interest Boy Scouts in the prevention of forest fires, the Massachusetts Forestry Association will start a contest among the Scout units of Metropolitan Boston this

autumn which will be featured by tests in actual fire-fighting. It is stated by Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the association:

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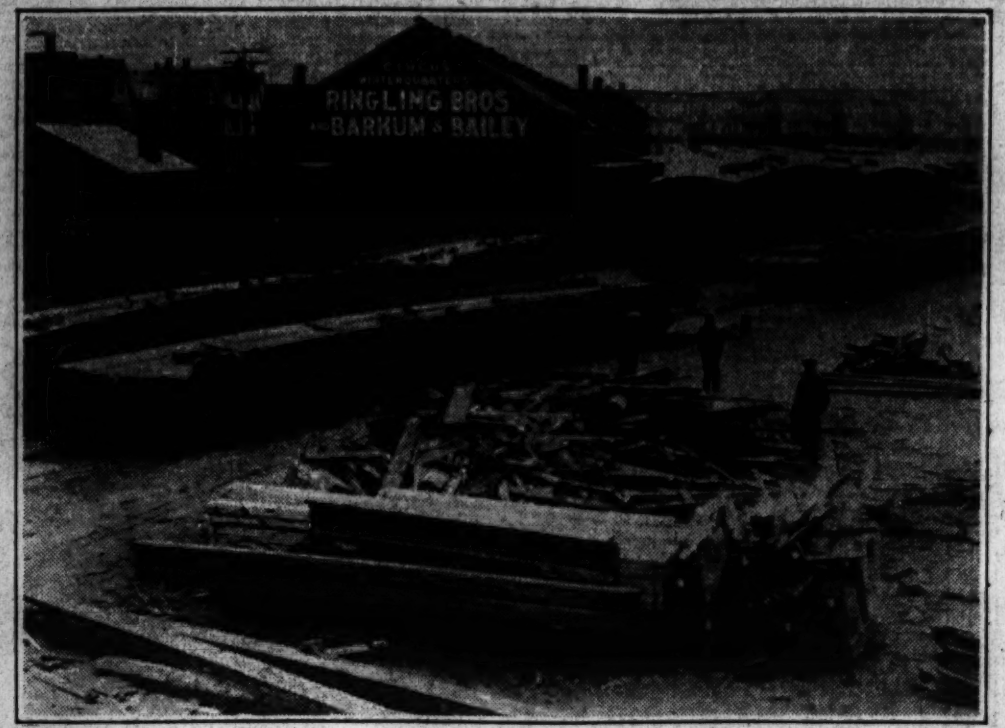
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**GOVERNOR FULLER SIGNS 23 MEASURES**  
The bill authorizing the Governor to re-establish the Commission on Foreign and Domestic Commerce was signed by Governor Fuller Saturday, also the bill consolidating the division of highways and public lands in the Department of Public Works. The latter bill reduces the number of commissioners in the department from five to three.

The Governor on Saturday also signed the bill for the establishment of a State Prison Colony, a bill authorizing the city of Fall River to borrow \$1,000,000 for school purposes, a bill authorizing a representative body of town government for Swampscott and 18 other minor bills.

## Corner of Area Where the "Big Show" Had Its Winter Home



Bridgeport Yards of the Barnum & Bailey and Ringling Brothers Circus as Preparations Are Made for the Annual Spring Departure.

### FIRE STREAM THROWN OVER CUSTOM HOUSE

Water Sent 520 Feet Up in Test by Department

The ability of Boston fire engines to throw water higher than the highest building in this city—the Custom House Tower—was proved yesterday when Engine 25 from Fort Hill Square, rated at only 750-gallon capacity, connected to a low-pressure hydrant and the newly installed stand pipe in the tower, pumped a stream of 520 feet or about 10 feet above the top of the tower. This measurement was reached by using dummies and hose tested for distance.

This test was made by fire department officials to determine whether any building in Boston was above the capacity of the city's fire engines.

The engine, when pumping at capacity, produced a pressure of 300 pounds at the hydrant, with a 70-pound pressure to the square inch at the eighteenth floor and 20 pounds at the thirtieth. Engine 25, rated at 1000 gallons capacity, developed no noticeable difference when it was attached to hydrant and pipe. When both engines connected, the pressure was practically doubled. A side stream from the eighteenth floor shot out for more than 100 feet, and drenched the roofs of all near-by buildings. The high pressure service, when connected, showed a pressure of 102 pounds on the eighteenth floor.

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### CITY IS HOPING CIRCUS MAY STAY

Exodus From Bridgeport Winter Home Apparently for Last Time

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 23 (Special).—Deserted animal sheds and barren railroad yards mark the winter home of "The Greatest Show on Earth," lost to New England forever, according to John Ringling, last of the old showmen, guiding the affairs of the Barnum & Bailey-Ringling Brothers' circus.

Bridgeport regrets the passing of the circus, although it refuses to admit defeat just yet. Mayor Behrens is still making an effort, through offers of lower taxes, better railroad rates and other inducements, to keep the show's winter quarters in Connecticut, but thus far nothing tangible has been accomplished.

During the early part of the present month everything was alive at the winter yards. The long freight cars were filled for the first jump to New York City, the performers put the finishing touch on their acts and the whole show reported for a final rehearsal of "brand new acts." Tent makers and costumers signed as they started on new work for the 1928 season. The scent of sawdust filled the air.

When the last of the freshly painted yellow trains pulled out of Bridgeport the people of that city wondered whether they would ever see their favorite circus again. The rumor from Florida that the winter quarters would be moved to Sarasota had become more than gossip. Circulated again with a persistence that kept Bridgeport in alarm, the report at last seemed authentic.

The Bridgeport grounds, once on the outskirts, have gradually become surrounded with business and factory holdings until the show is actually in the center of the city, with tax valuations in proportion. Bridgeport's tax rate is 27.4 mills, higher than that of either New Haven or Hartford. The show has paid heavily to retain its Bridgeport property. If it remained it would pay even higher, it is said, despite the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce and the Mayor to keep the valuation down.

The division is well organized, Miss Slinnet reported, with councils in 23 towns supervising the work of 193 troops in which there are 6176 scouts.

Mrs. Charles B. Moseley of Needham was re-elected commissioner for the coming year, with Mrs. William Hunt and Mrs. Thomas L. Wiles, as deputy commissioners. Miss Frances Stebbins was named secretary, and Mrs. Francis Ester, treasurer. Members at large elected included Mrs. Wheaton Byers, commissioner of the Boston Council; Mrs. Philip P. Chase, Miss Madeleine Converse, Mrs. Richard B. Coolidge, and Mrs. Edwin Pride.

**BERENGARIA TO CARRY BOSTON FOLK ABROAD**

Making his one hundred and eighth crossing of the Atlantic, Philip G. Peabody, 18 Richmond Street, Dorchester, will sail for Southampton, England, next Wednesday on the Cunard Line steamer Berengaria, from New York. He is going abroad on a pleasure trip.

Other Boston and vicinity passengers sailing on the Berengaria include: Francis L. Higginson, of Lee Higginson Company; W. H. Marden, attorney; George Snyder and Charles Bailey, buyers for Jordan Marsh Co.; G. H. Young, of the Farr Alpa Co. of Holyoke, and Charles J. Foley, manager for Geraldine Farrar, Melrose grand opera and concert star.

**FINE ARTS CLASSES CHANGE**

The Boston School of Fine Arts and Crafts, whose quarters at 343 Newbury Street were damaged by fire, held classes in the Rogers Building in Boylston Street beginning today. The invitation of Prof. William Emerson of the department of architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The school will operate at the Rogers Building for the rest of the season.

**PILOT TO RELATE ADVENTURES**

Experiences in piloting the night air mail between Boston and New York, as gleaned by Capt. L. Ponton DeArce, will be told by him personally before the Boston Chapter of the National Aeronautic Association next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at the Hotel Westminster and the address will follow a luncheon.

**295 ENBARK ON CELTIC HERE**

The White Star Line steamer Celtic called at Commonwharf Pier yesterday to embark 295 passengers in addition to about 400 taken at New York and then proceeded to Cork and Liverpool. The vessel was in port less than one hour.

**BOY SCOUTS IN JAMBOREE**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 25 (Special).—Two thousand members of Greater Providence Council, Boy Scouts of America, participated on Saturday evening in a jamboree, witnessed by nearly 4000 persons, in which the skill and intelligence of Scouting was exemplified. Signal towers were raised above the concrete flooring of the big auditorium in North Main Street. A pageant, "To the Colors," showed the routing of anarchists who attempted to haul down the American flag by a rally of Boy Scouts.

**YALE MAGAZINE ANNOUNCED**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 25 (Special).—The Yale Scientific Magazine has been established with the approval of the Yale Corporation and the faculty of Sheffield Scientific School, and will be published by undergraduate editors assisted by a faculty advisor and supervised by an advisory board composed of leading men in the various fields of natural science. The publication will appear quarterly.

**PRINTERS NOMINATE MR. KANE**

Thomas F. Kane, president of the Boston Typographical Union 13, was nominated for re-election, with six opposing candidates, at a meeting in Ford Hall, yesterday. Elections will take place on May 25. An election board was appointed which comprised the following: Thomas Fitzmaurice, John Perkins and Jacob Kramer, David A. Ramsey, assistant secretary, and John O. Batis, secretary-treasurer, were nominated for re-election against a large list of opposing candidates.

**CITY GIVES TO FLOOD RELIEF**

Contributions amounting to \$2731 to aid victims of the Mississippi River flood had been received in Boston up to noon today it was announced by the Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross. James Jackson, chairman of the chapter, said that the Hamilton company was assessed for 150,000 spindles in 1925 when it was brought out by the agent at that time that there were only 100,000.

**DR. W. A. NELSON HONORED AT SMITH**

Chair Bearing His Name to Be Held by Prof. Koffka

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 25 (Special).—Establishment of the William Allen Nelson chair of research was announced at Smith College today. The chair is the gift of friends and admirers of Dr. Nelson in honor of the tenth year of his presidency at Smith. It was presented after the morning chapel exercises by George B. McCallum of



# RADIO

## 'B' ELIMINATOR DESIGN STOPS 'MOTORBOATING'

Resistance-Coupled Amplifiers Successfully Used With This Unit

The unpleasant effect called "motorboating" has been the bane of many readers using resistance- and impedance-coupled amplifiers when a "B" eliminator was tried. Glenn H. Browning has worked out a supply device which seems to solve this problem, and tells about it in the following article.

"B" substitutes are fast taking the place of wet or dry "B" batteries wherever 110 volts, 60 cycle alternating current is available. This is due, in part, to their convenience, coupled with the fact that the semi-power tubes used in the last stage audio amplification draw so much plate current that "B" batteries are no longer an economical form of plate supply.

When "B" eliminators fail to give satisfaction, it is either because they will not supply enough current for the larger sets or because the internal coupling is so large as to give the effect commonly called "steamboating" or "motorboating." This latter effect is especially noticeable on audio amplifiers which give exceptionally good tone quality and those on which the phase of audio-frequency voltage cannot be readily changed in the amplifier.

Due to the above, resistance and impedance amplifiers seem to have, by far, the worst tendency toward "steamboating." The usual remedy for this is to put sufficient capacity across the output of the eliminator, so that the internal coupling, due to the eliminator, is not sufficient to cause self-oscillation in the audio amplifier.

The "B" eliminator described may be used almost universally, as it has sufficient current-carrying capacity for any set that the writer has ever tested and has enough capacity across the various output voltages to operate satisfactorily with a resistance-coupled amplifier.

There is nothing strikingly new and unique about this "B" supply, as the only changes that have been made in the fundamental filter circuit generally used are to put a 15 mf. condenser across the B+ amplifier and -B, and a 6 mf. condenser across the +B detector and the -B. Due to the increased size of these by-pass condensers, however, a much more satisfactory circuit results. In tests there was no hum and no tendency toward "steamboating" that the writer could determine.

If the constructor is using any type of a regenerative detector circuit, followed by either a resistance- or an impedance-coupled audio amplifier, the precaution of using an R. F. choke to keep radio-frequency current out of the audio amplifier should always be taken. This connection was shown in the wiring diagram of the Browning-Drake receiver recently described. If this R. F. choke is not used, the writer has found a strong tendency of these sets to give the effect of "steamboating," even when operated on "B" batteries.

The necessary parts for building the eliminator are:

- One CX313 tube.
- One Benjamin socket.
- Two 5000 Veritas resistors and mountings for each.
- One Clorostat variable resistor.
- One National power transformer.
- One National filter choke, type 80.
- One National filter condenser block.
- Two Tobe 400 volt 4-mfd. condensers.
- One piece of Bakelite, approximately 8 1/2 in. by 15 in. by 3/4 in.
- Four rubber feet for the base-board.
- Three Eby binding posts (-B, +B det., +B amp.).

The Rectron 313 is used instead of the Raytheon, as its operation, as a whole, is more satisfactory and it does not require the two .1 mf. buffer condensers, necessary with the Raytheon to by-pass the high-frequency excitation set up inside of the tube itself.

Only two voltage taps are taken off, as in most receivers the R. F. amplifier and the detector may be operated from the same voltage. This is especially true when using the

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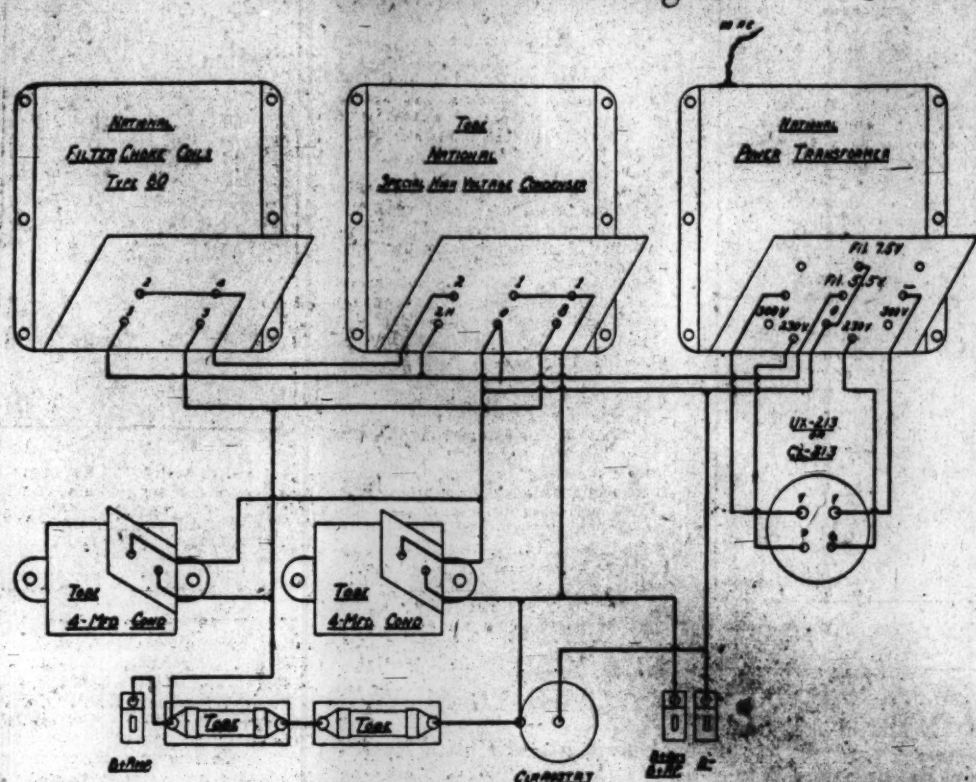
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## Eliminator Pictorial Diagram



This Rather Unusual Wiring Diagram, If Carefully Followed, Makes the Assembly of the Eliminator Described by Mr. Browning Much Easier Than Constructing a Small Receiver.

## Completed Supply Device



## Radio Program Notes

**RADIOCASTING** of the speech by President Calvin Coolidge tonight on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the United States-Press Association should logically head the list of evening features. The important part that newspapers and their news gathering associations play in the public life of this country is probably realized by no one more than by the President.

Banquet speeches over the radio always seem to be more interesting

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## Music Clubs Join Movement for Secretary of Education

Federation Re-Elects Mrs. Kelley Head and Mrs. Fisher Vice-President—Boston Seeks Next Convention—Changes Announced for Awarding Prizes

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
CHICAGO, April 25.—Seeing in a Federal department of education the best means for obtaining Government recognition of music, a long sought goal, the National Federation of Music Clubs proposes to give up its project of a national conservatory and focus its efforts on helping education find a place in the President's Cabinet.

The new policy was outlined to the biennial convention of the federation here by Mrs. Frances E. Clark, chairman of its department of legislation.

"I recommend," she said, "that the department of legislation be abolished and a strong chairman of reciprocity be appointed to continue friendly relations with many societies and individuals to further truly national movement for Government recognition of music by a bureau of music in a department of education, which will undoubtedly be established."

**Educational Campaign Urged**  
There is no question but that the federation will act in accord with this recommendation, said Mrs. John F. Lyons, chairman of the resolutions committee and the last president of the federation.

Mrs. Charles O. Williams, field representative of the National Education Association, urged members of music clubs to help in the campaign to educate laymen in regard to the need of an education department.

"You can do it," she told the delegates. "I never saw anything like your organization. You sing just as well at 12 o'clock as at 12 o'clock. You can bring the bill out of committee whenever you want it."

Just twice as many awards are to be given in the young artists' contests at the next biennial convention, the prizes to be doubled to reach a total of \$300, Mrs. William Arms Fisher announced. Mrs. Fisher is chairman of the past presidents' assembly of the federation and founder of the auxiliary, which pledges annually the greater proportion of the awards.

At the next biennial contests will be increased from four to eight in number. The organ and the violin-cello are added to those now open to giving one prize to the best male and one to the best female voice, the divisions will be soprano, contralto, tenor and bass with regular prizes for each class.

The Past Presidents' Assembly has already raised enough money for its share of prizes for the next biennial, said its chairman, Mrs. Christine Miller Clemson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has pledged a \$500 prize annually, the largest amount to be given in perpetuity.

**Boston Asks Next Convention**  
With a bewildering list of invitations from persons and organizations of Boston, delegates from the New England states succeeded in sweeping the assembly in favor of the Hub city as the next convention center. The Mayor, the Governor's wife, five colleges and universities, representatives of the Federation of Churches, besides many musical groups, sent invitations which were read by Mrs. William Arms Fisher.

The Chamber of Commerce sent personal letters to members of the federation.

Mrs. Edgar Stillman Kelley, dean of music at Western College, Oxford, O., was re-elected president.

"Good music in every school, in every church and in every industry," is the goal she set for the federation in her acceptance. "Within the next two years," she added, "I see for America, through the activities of our clubs, 1,000,000 members definitely committed to the advancement of the interests of good music."

Mrs. Fisher of Boston was re-elected vice-president for her fourth term in this office. Mrs. E. J. Ottoway of Fort Huron, Mich., was re-elected second vice-president. Mrs. J. A. Jardine of Fargo, N. D., was chosen third vice-president; Mrs. T. C. Donovan of Pittsburgh, recording secretary; Miss Margaret Haas of Jacksonville, Fla., corresponding secretary; and Mrs. Abbie Llewellyn Snoddy of Mexico, Mo., was re-elected treasurer.

**Radio Programs**  
(Continued from Preceding Page)

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (544 Meters)  
7:30 p. m.—Missing World Contest Quotation.  
7:45 p. m.—Twilight Sonata.  
7:55 p. m.—"Message."  
8 p. m.—Program from Palace Theatre.  
8:10 p. m.—Constitutional Ensemble.  
8:20 p. m.—"Dunkin'."  
8:30 p. m.—News.

WJAB, Providence, R. I. (454 Meters)  
7 p. m.—Hondolun Four and their Proprietor Serenaders.  
7:30 p. m.—From WEAF.  
8:30 p. m.—Musical program.  
9 to 10 p. m.—From WEAF.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (478 Meters)  
8:30 p. m.—Hotel Sound Trio, Emil Heimberger, director.  
9 p. m.—"Auto Fire Conservation," J. T. Shaw.  
9:15 p. m.—Roger Eldred, soprano.  
9:30 p. m.—Monday Merrimakers.  
9:45 p. m.—William Mark, baritone; Charles Young, tenor.  
10:10 p. m.—Thirty minutes at the State Theatre.  
10:15 p. m.—New Departure Band.  
10:25 p. m.—News and weather.  
10:35 p. m.—Organ recital: "Melodies for the folks at home," by Walter Dawley.

WMAK, Buffalo, N. Y. (486 Meters)  
7:30 p. m.—Orchestra, dinner music.  
8:15 p. m.—"Speed Boys."  
8:30 p. m.—Musical program.  
8:45 p. m.—Niagara Falls studio program.  
9:30 p. m.—Cleveland Park Terrace Four.  
9:45 p. m.—Talk sponsored by Radio Lorraine League of W. J. Inc.  
10:10 p. m.—Hawaiian Ensemble.  
10:30 p. m.—From WEAF.  
10:45 p. m.—"By an Dry Ginger Boys."  
11 p. m.—Recital by Charles Duff, pianist, and assisting artists.  
11:15 p. m.—Lee Hoth and his orchestra.  
11:30 p. m.—Weather forecast.  
11:45 p. m.—WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (480 Meters)  
8 p. m.—From WEAF.  
9 p. m.—Students' Night; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Glee Club.  
10 p. m.—Students' Symphony Orchestra, A. Olin Niles, conductor.  
11 p. m.—Campus Serenaders, students' dance orchestra.

WABC, New York City (816 Meters)  
7:30 p. m.—Boy Scouts' program.  
8:15 p. m.—Atlantic Trio.  
8:30 p. m.—Skitches.  
8:45 p. m.—"Memory Lane."  
9 p. m.—A Night at Tony Pastor's.  
9:15 p. m.—Weather forecast.  
9:30 p. m.—Time signals.  
9:45 p. m.—The Brightest Hour.  
10 p. m.—Harold Leonard and his orchestra.  
10:15 p. m.—WABC "Midnight Music."  
10:30 p. m.—WMAA, New York City (841 Meters)  
8:30 p. m.—Ernie Golden and his Hotel McAlpin Orchestra.  
9 p. m.—"Home Adornments," talk.  
9:15 p. m.—Golden Orchestra.  
9:30 p. m.—Meister Gypies.  
9:45 p. m.—Jewish Hour Music.  
10:15 p. m.—McAlpin News.  
10:30 p. m.—Kentucky Club—Durant.  
11 p. m.—Clayton—Jackson—Durant Entertainers.

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## DRY LAW VIEWED AS FULFILLING NATIONAL WILL

Only Ratified Moral Law, Declares Mr. Wheeler in Darrow Debate

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, April 25.—The value of prohibition as an active agency in advancing public welfare was defended vigorously by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, in a debate at Carnegie Hall, with Clarence Darrow, well-known Chicago lawyer, arguing in opposition that it is harmful as an infringement of "personal liberty."

The debate was conducted under the auspices of the American Forum, an organization formed recently for discussion of public questions. There were no official judges and no decision.

A large portion of the audience was markedly sympathetic to wet sentiment, and vigorously applauded Mr. Darrow's arguments that any form of regulation was an infringement of "personal liberty" while attempts to cry down Mr. Wheeler were made several times during his speech.

Speaking on the negative side of the subject, "Resolved: That prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic is detrimental to public welfare," Mr. Wheeler declared that the Eighteenth Amendment was the outgrowth of efforts to stem the evils resulting from the liquor traffic, and that the prohibition law is a measure of "self protection against misery and crime."

He emphasized social and economic benefits that have followed prohibition "in spite of the organized resistance to its enactment, and asserted that the United States of America is headed in the right direction and the majority who believe in prohibition will carry on."

**Mr. Darrow's Argument**  
Mr. Darrow made no attempt to show that prohibition was "detrimental to public welfare," but contested himself chiefly with general arguments against "interference" with "individual freedom and enjoyment" and ridiculed at great length other prohibitive laws, such as tax laws and those relating to Sunday observance. He did not reply to Mr. Wheeler's question: "If prohibition is detrimental to the public welfare, why do the courts unanimously sustain the prohibition law on the ground that it 'promotes the public welfare'?"

The debate opened with an affirmative speech of 20 minutes by Mr. Darrow. Mr. Wheeler's 20-minute opening speech was read by F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. Mr. Darrow followed with a refutation speech of 25 minutes. After a 25-minute refutation speech by Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Darrow closed with a speech of 10 minutes.

In opening, Mr. Darrow assailed prohibition as the product of bigotry, intolerance and falsehood and declared that those who sponsored it were trespassers on the rights of others.

Mr. Darrow charged that prohibitionists "do not even believe in a rule by majority," but in his next sentence he declared that "there are some things that even majorities ought not to be able to do."

The Constitution of the United States is designed to give just such "protection of individual liberty against the majority," he added.

Declaring that there was little likelihood of the Eighteenth Amendment ever being repealed, he recommended to the audience that they "had better find some other way to get rid of it."

He criticized the severity of penalties imposed for violation of the Volstead Act and declared that "what ought to be a \$5 fine at the most is made a penitentiary offense, and every other provision in the Constitution is violated so that they may enforce the Eighteenth Amendment."

He asserted that "Every other issue of importance to the welfare of man has given place to this mad desire to control individual habits."

Sustained applause greeted Mr. Wheeler's opening declaration that "Every good citizen will obey the Constitution and let it be known that he is opposed to its violations by others"; that until the provisions of the Constitution are "legally changed or repealed they should be obeyed and enforced"; and that in framing the legislative policy of the Nation, the public welfare should come before individual desires or selfish purposes.

Mr. Wheeler described the growth of the liquor traffic as an "intolerable burden on America," producing "an increasing army of paupers and dependents" in a country "surrounded by incomparable natural resources, with potential national wealth unequaled by any other nation."

**"Economic Law Outlawed"**  
"Economic law outlawed; it is social law ostracized; it is moral law excommunicated," he continued. "Statute law merely ratified what had already been written. National prohibition became imperative. The only alternative was slavery to the liquor traffic."

He declared it is the "inherent right of the people to better their condition in any unit of government when a proper majority desires to do so and acts in a legal manner."

In refutation, Mr. Darrow asserted that prohibitionists believe in enforcing only the laws they believe in, and that they disregard other provisions of the Constitution such as the constitutional rights of the Negro. He declared that the Volstead Act would never be enforced "as long as Americans are a free people."

Mr. Wheeler, in rebuttal, said that "The debate opened with an affirmative speech of 20 minutes by Mr. Darrow. Mr. Wheeler's 20-minute opening speech was read by F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. Mr. Darrow followed with a refutation speech of 25 minutes. After a 25-minute refutation speech by Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Darrow closed with a speech of 10 minutes."

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He emphasized social and economic benefits that have followed prohibition "in spite of the organized resistance to its enactment, and asserted that the United States of America is headed in the right direction and the majority who believe in prohibition will carry on."

**Mr. Darrow's Argument**  
Mr. Darrow made no attempt to show that prohibition was "detrimental to public welfare," but contested himself chiefly with general arguments against "interference" with "individual freedom and enjoyment" and ridiculed at great length other prohibitive laws, such as tax laws and those relating to Sunday observance. He did not reply to Mr. Wheeler's question: "If prohibition is detrimental to the public welfare, why do the courts unanimously sustain the prohibition law on the ground that it 'promotes the public welfare'?"

The debate opened with an affirmative speech of 20 minutes by Mr. Darrow. Mr. Wheeler's 20-minute opening speech was read by F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. Mr. Darrow followed with a refutation speech of 25 minutes. After a 25-minute refutation speech by Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Darrow closed with a speech of 10 minutes.

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# of the World

## GENE OLIVERS TAKE THE LEAD

## Regulars Cause Scores to Go Up in Bowling for

## Women

COLUMBUS, O., April 25 (Special)—Regulars in the first active participation in the tenth annual tournament of the Women's International Bowling Association Tournament which is being held here, caused scores to jump several hundred.

High scores in the five-woman three-game event were made by the

Gene Oliver team of Chicago, Ill., with a total of 2313 made Saturday. The Gene Olivers is composed of Miss Effie Seymour, Miss Elsie Klingbell, Miss Alice Sehner, Miss Mary Clesse and Miss Mary Gordon.

Second honors in the team event went to the Columbus Peerless Motor Company with a total of 2274, an average of 758 a game. The team is composed of the Misses Grace Shotwell, Catherine Volt, Alice Heath, Leona Sonnenberg and Carrie Schmidt.

Double and single events started Sunday and comparatively high scores were made.

First place in the singles was taken by Mrs. Albert Bickel of Omaha with a score of 549, bowling games of 189-169 and 191. Miss Isabel Rickabaugh of Indianapolis took second place with a score of 179-151 and 162.

The doubles event was divided between two teams, Miss Helen Newville and Miss Alice Stalter of Terre Haute, Ind., and Miss Mabel Householder and Miss Helen Bickel of Omaha, with scores of 1030. They were followed closely, however, by Misses Alice Lehner and Mary Cleary of Chicago, with a score of 1010.

The high scores were made for all events by Misses Maxine J. Campbell

Don, is held by Mrs. Albert Thoenel, with a score of 1512.	
Apprenticeship.	
Open to the United States are in Colum- bus, taking part in the tournament.	
Individual, doubles and team play will continue Monday and Tuesday.	
TEAM EVENT.	
Gene Oliver, Chicago.	2313
Palace of Pleasure, Chicago.	2323
Ferriest, Morrie, Columbus.	2323
Omaha, Omaha.	2323
Omaha Elks Ladies, Omaha, Neb.	2327
SINGLES.	
Earl Thoenel, Omaha.	249
Isabel Lockman, St. Paul.	249
Clementine Mosier, St. Louis.	249
Mary Gordon, Chicago.	249
Allice Lehner, Chicago.	249
DOUBLES.	
H. Neville, A. Statter, Terre Haute.	1030
Thos. Mooney, M. Houseman, Chicago.	1030
Edith Mooney, M. Houseman, Chicago.	1030
Ethel Mooney, M. Houseman, Chicago.	1030
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**MASON AND DIXON**  
**TENNIS PLAY OVER**

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 25—Finals in the men's and women's doubles and mixed doubles championships closed the Mason and Dixon tennis tournament on the courts of the Greenbrier Golf and Country Club here, Saturday. George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, and S. Howard Vossell of New York captured the men's title, and Mrs. J. B. Jessup of Wilmington, Del., and Mrs. B. F.

Wicks, Mrs. J. C. Cora, and Voshell were the mixed doubles winners.

Lott and Voshell defeated Fred C. Barges and G. Carlton Schafer by the score of 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.

Wicks and Voshell defeated Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Mrs. DeForest Candee at 5-7, 6-4, 6-2. The mixed title event was won by Mrs. J. C. Cora, Mrs. Jessup and Voshell defeating Mrs. T. F. Sohst and Lott. The summary:

**MASON AND DIXON TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MEN'S DOUBLES**

Final Round

G. M. Lott Jr. and S. H. Voshell defeated F. C. Barges and G. C. Schafer, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.

**WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round**

Mrs. J. B. Jessup and Mrs. F. C. Barges defeated Mrs. T. F. Sohst and Mrs. DeForest Candee, 5-7, 4-6, 6-2.

**MIXED DOUBLES—Final Round**

Mrs. J. C. Cora, Mrs. Jessup and Voshell defeated Mrs. T. F. Sohst and G. M. Lott, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.

**SUNNY DAY**

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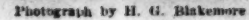
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL  
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LE HERAULT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Discoveries are the crown of patient and prolonged quests. They that seek find. That is the royal way.



sciences physiques. La Science Chrétienne montre que la régénération spirituelle est la terre toujours ouverte, débarrassée de l'ajourage des cinq sens physiques menant à "la liberté glorieuse des enfants de Dieu". La sainte harmonie et la Bénédiction sont la source de la vie, et celui qui poursuit ses regards fatigués et courbés sur des disques palpitants et pleureur du sens matériel et les pleure sur les grands faits de l'être

have seen it, as one of the finest spectacles in nature."—From "The American" by James Franklin The First Civil War

BOSTON, U. S. A.

Isabel Fiske Conant

\_\_\_\_\_



## A Rubens Exhibit in New York

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Little Cat

By RALPH BERGENGREN

IN THE hall of the house where Little Cat lived the tall old clock struck twice, and in his basket behind the kitchen stove Little Cat sat up and listened.

"Two o'clock!" said Little Cat to himself. "How sound asleep I must have been not to hear that clock when it struck twelve! But never mind. There's still plenty of time for a good walk after I've done my exercises."

So Little Cat jumped briskly out of his basket, stood on his hind legs, and took several long deep breaths. Then he lifted his front paws up and down over his head ten times. Then he bent over from the waist and touched the floor with his front paws ten times. Then he lay on his back and lifted his hind legs and touched the floor behind his head with his hind paws ten times. Then he stood on his head and waved his tail in a circle ten times. And then he stood on his hind legs and took several long deep breaths.

"There!" said Little Cat. "That's done. Oh, those people! Those people! They think I'm asleep in my basket, and here I am, up and doing my exercises before I go out and take a walk and enjoy the beauties of nature."

Little Cat fetched his cane, let himself out of the house, closing the door carefully behind him, and walked down the path to the gate on his hind legs with his cane under his arm. It was a beautiful night. The moon looked as round and white as the milk in Little Cat's saucer when he had breakfast, and anybody who had been up could have seen all the houses and trees and fences and everything almost as plainly as in the daytime.

"What a night! What a night!" said Little Cat to himself. "I am provoked with me for having over-slept. I could stamp my foot. And Little Cat stamped his foot hard on the sidewalk. "Now I feel better. I suppose Dog Wow has been out and had his walk, but perhaps I can get him to go again."

The Tip of Wow's Nose  
Little Cat stepped out at a lively pace, for he wanted to get to Dog Wow's house as soon as he could. And as Dog Wow lived in the back yard almost next door, he got there in almost no time at all. Dog Wow was asleep in his house, with just the tip of his nose sticking out through the front door.

Little Cat tickled the end of his friend's nose with the end of his cane. "Gr-r-r-r," said Dog Wow.

Little Cat tickled his friend's nose again. "Wut," said Dog Wow. "Wake up," said Little Cat. "The idea of being asleep such a grand night as this!"

"Oh, it's you, is it?" said Dog Wow. "Tickling my nose with your little cane!"

"Come take a walk," said Little Cat. "Just to please an old friend."

"All right," said Dog Wow. "I've taken one walk, but I'll take another. Wait till I put on my hat."

So Dog Wow put on his hat and they started out. As they went by the Tompkins' house, Wow told Little Cat how yesterday morning Mr. Tompkins had almost missed his train to the city, and had had to run, and that made them both laugh because Mr. Tompkins had been in such a hurry he had forgotten his hat, and Mrs. Tompkins had had to run after him with it. Then they stopped at the Robinsons' and went in and looked at the garden to see if any of the flowers were coming up.

A Yellow Crocus  
"There's one," said Dog Wow. "It's what they call a sunflower, unless I'm mistaken."

"You are mistaken," said Little Cat. "That flower is what they call a yellow crocus."

"When the sun comes up it is yellow," said Dog Wow. "That's why I thought they called it a sunflower."

"If I planted a garden," said Little Cat, "I'd have nothing in it but crocuses."

"If I planted a garden," said Dog Wow, "I'd have nothing in it but dogweeds."

Chatting in this pleasant way, Little Cat and Dog Wow left the Robinsons' garden behind them, and kept on along the street. Little Cat walking on his hind legs and waving his cane, like a little gentleman, and Dog Wow walking on all four feet so that their heads were close enough to talk comfortably. They talked about the moon. And they talked about the garden. And they talked about the other cats and dogs in the neighborhood. And then they saw something white and square and this lying on the sidewalk, and when Little Cat turned it over with his cane they saw there was writing on it. It was a postage stamp on the other side of it.

"It's what people call a letter," said Little Cat.

"So it is, so it is," said Dog Wow. "They make marks on a piece of paper, and then they put it inside another piece of paper, and make



Night

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I'd love to be a little owl

Upon a poplar tree.

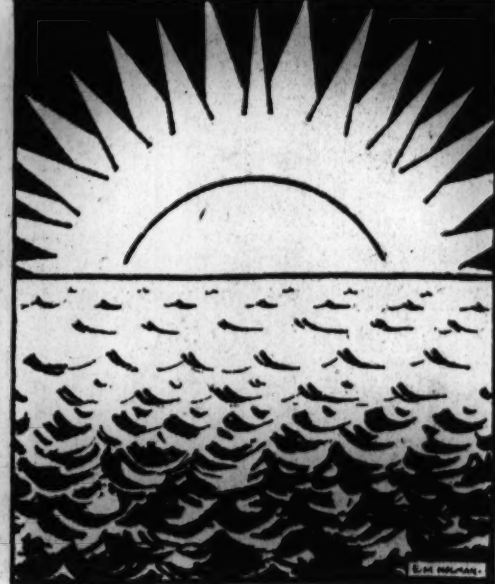
With nothing but the dark blue sky

Wrapped round the moon and me.

How beautiful to be a star

To twinkle down on babies' beds

And wish them all good night!



Day

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I'd like to be a butterfly,

To kiss the little flowers,

And wake them up to see the sun

Smile through the morning hours.

But this I'd like the best of all

The things of night and day—

To be the sun, and rise and chase

The shadows all away!

—M. Madge Carless.

more marks on the outside, and put what they call a postage stamp on it, and that's what they call a letter.

"But it has to be put in a postage box," said Little Cat. "I've seen them doing it."

"I think what has happened," said Dog Wow, "is that somebody who was going to post a letter has lost it out of his pocket. What a shame! What a shame to think that somebody has lost such a nice letter!"

"We must post it for ourselves," Dog Wow said. "There is a postage box just round the corner."

Dog Wow carried the letter in his mouth, and Little Cat led the way to a mail box just round the corner. It was fastened to a telegraph pole, so Little Cat had to leave his cane on the sidewalk while he climbed the pole and looked at the mail box.

"It's got a door in it," said Little Cat. "I can't seem to get the door open."

Dog Wow took off his hat and put it beside the telegraph post, and Little Cat put his cane beside Dog Wow's hat.

"Come on," said Dog Wow, with the letter in his mouth. "Follow me, Little Cat." And away he went, across the street and through one yard, and then through another yard, and with Little Cat close on his heels, so that if anybody had been awake and looking out of a window he might have thought Little Cat was chasing Dog Wow and Dog Wow was trying to run away from Little Cat.

Dog Wow had often been down town in the daytime, so he knew all the short cuts. But when they came to a fence Little Cat climbed right up

and over and had to wait for Dog Wow while he went round through the gate. Once Dog Wow dropped the letter, and he was going so fast he didn't know he had dropped it, and then he heard Little Cat shouting at him, and had to stop and go back for the letter. Oh, they made quick time to the Post Office! When they got there, Dog Wow pushed the letter part way under the door with his mouth, and Little Cat pushed it the rest of the way with his paws. And then they went back through

the short cuts to the telegraph post, only not quite so fast.

"That was a good job done, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, putting on his hat.

"So it was, so it was," said Little Cat, picking up his cane. "Oh, those people! Those people! They think you're asleep in your house and here we are—out enjoying the beauties of nature and postaging letters that people have lost on their way to the postage box."

## A "Something to Do" Story

SKIPPETY-HIPPETY, hippety-hippety, up the street went Louise, on a rainy spring morning. It was Saturday and she was on her way to Dorothy's.

She had no idea what they would do today to have a good time. And when she was inside, quite dry and ready to play, she found that Dorothy had no plans either.

"Shall we play school?" asked the small hostess.

But no, it seemed neither of them cared much about playing school this morning. The doll-house, too, appeared to have lost its charm for them. Drawing and coloring were tried and put aside. Big Sister was working in the kitchen, and when the warm, sweet smell of ginger cookies drew them there they grew more cheerful. But, the cookies having been eaten, the question arose again.

"What shall we do?" they carried their problem to Mother who was busy at work upstairs. Just what she was doing Dorothy did not know, but she had told them that they might come up whenever they liked on her mat.

"What shall we do now, Mother?" they asked together.

"We'll leave my cane and your hat here by the postbox," said Little Cat. "We've just got to post this letter."

Dog Wow took off his hat and put it beside the telegraph post, and Little Cat put his cane beside Dog Wow's hat.

"Come on," said Dog Wow, with the letter in his mouth. "Follow me, Little Cat." And away he went, across the street and through one yard, and then through another yard, and with Little Cat close on his heels, so that if anybody had been awake and looking out of a window he might have thought Little Cat was chasing Dog Wow and Dog Wow was trying to run away from Little Cat.

Dog Wow had often been down town in the daytime, so he knew all the short cuts. But when they came to a fence Little Cat climbed right up

and over and had to wait for Dog Wow while he went round through the gate. Once Dog Wow dropped the letter, and he was going so fast he didn't know he had dropped it, and then he heard Little Cat shouting at him, and had to stop and go back for the letter. Oh, they made quick time to the Post Office! When they got there, Dog Wow pushed the letter part way under the door with his mouth, and Little Cat pushed it the rest of the way with his paws. And then they went back through

the short cuts to the telegraph post, only not quite so fast.

"That was a good job done, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, putting on his hat.

"So it was, so it was," said Little Cat, picking up his cane. "Oh, those people! Those people! They think you're asleep in your house and here we are—out enjoying the beauties of nature and postaging letters that people have lost on their way to the postage box."

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## Jean's Music Lessons

By FANNIE R. BUCHANAN

Music That Named Itself

Jean is having music lessons to teach her to play the piano. Uncle Ned says she must learn to listen well or she will never play well, and so she has "listening lessons" both at home and at school. Girls and boys who would like to share these "listening lessons" will find Jean, with her ears wide open, on the last Monday of each month.

TODAY we are going to have a lesson about spring," said Miss Carol said. And she wrote the title "SPRING SONG" on the blackboard.

"Shall I copy the words?" Billy Bates asked.

"It is a song without words, Billy," Miss Carol said.

"Then how do we know it is about spring?" Shorty Smith asked.

Miss Carol smiled, and wrote, MENDELSSOHN (men-del-sohn) under the title. "This composer, Mendelssohn," she said, "wrote a whole lot of short pieces and called them 'Songs Without Words.' The one we are hearing today was just known as Number 30, until somebody who listened well said, 'That music is just like a spring day,' and called it 'Mendelssohn's Spring Song,' and now it always goes by that name."

"What kind of a spring day?" Mary Kelly asked.

"True enough, Mary," Miss Carol replied, "there are different kinds of spring days."

Billy Bates turned his coat collar up around his ears. "March, when the wind blows," he said.

Miss Carol nodded, "And the trees are all bare."

"Or it might be a rainy April day, when everybody has to wear rubbers," Jean suggested.

"And carry umbrellas," Anne Hall added. "I like a May day better!"

"Why, Anne?" Miss Carol asked.

"Because then the grass is green and the apple blossoms are out," Anne answered.

"And the sun is warm," Billy spoke up.

"And the birds make nests," Shorty said.

Miss Carol opened the magic box. "As you listen," she said, "will you each decide which kind of a day you think the music is like? Suppose you each close your eyes, and that you will be thinking about what you are hearing."

That was a good suggestion, for the minute the music began, Billy Bates turned his coat collar down and opened his eyes as if it were an August afternoon. But when Miss Carol didn't notice him, for she was listening with closed eyes.

When the music finished, everyone in the class smiled.

## The Little Wave

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I wish the waves were not so wild—

Were not such shy and timid things—

And frightened even of a child.

I chased one down the yellow sands—

It flew to me as if on wings—

I tried to clasp it in my hands:

But I had sorely caught it when

It turned and ran away again.

Perhaps if I built a lovely moat

With shells and seaweeds from the shore

To tempt it, and a little boat

Just like the ones upon the sea,

And never chased it any more,

Would that wave come and play

With me?

And teach me, like the waves, to play

At turning somersaults all day!

—Felicity Graham.

## Children-Puzzle

Here are the names of 10 birds, but something seems to have gone wrong in the printing of them. See if you can straighten them out.

1. Waraport.
2. Hufat.
3. Biron.
4. Wadkiae.
5. Kiedaeche.
6. Gela.
7. Hufat.
8. Wroc.
9. Nitram.
10. Walslow.

## PINE COVE GIRLS CAMP

HIRAM, MAINE

June to October. Possibility of the White Mountains. Limited to thirty—ages 10 to 18. Water sports, canoe trips, camp craft, archery and tennis. Art and nature study. Bath, block printing, clay modelling and sketching.

ADRIEL PORTON  
124 E. 40th Street, New York City

## CAMP ABENA GIRLS

BELGRADE LAKES, MAINE

21st Season Booklet  
MISS HORTENSE HERSON  
46 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

## LARCOM THE MIXING CAMP FOR GIRLS

18th Season

Outdoor activities imparted through high school. One of the White Mountain Camps of Taborville, N. H. Also Valmont Cottage for Adults.

For booklet address: C. C. ALFORD, Educational School, Greenfield, Conn.

## KOHANNA GIRLS

In the North Woods on Lake Michigan, Granta, N. Y.

Outdoor sports, horseback riding, bookkeeping, etc. Mrs. Maude Beale Turner, 1215 Broadway Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

## Sandstone Camp

GREEN LAKE, WISCONSIN

Girls 12 to 24 years in three divisions. The camp secretary will call upon you. Booklet from Director.

511 Carberry Apartments, Omaha, Nebraska

## Camp Concordia

18th Season

A beautiful private estate of 500 acres near LaCrosse, Wisconsin, opened to us carefully selected girls under supervision of all activities. Teaming, swimming, canoeing, horseback riding, etc. Booklet on request.

FRANCES MEBATNE, DeSoto, Wis.

## A HAPPY WHOLESOME VACATION FOR SCHOOL GIRLS

Mars Hill Camp

on Crawford Lake, Union, Maine

(Twelfth Season)

July 1-August 31, 1927

All water sports, tennis, archery, picnic trips to mountains and sea, music, dramatics, etc. Booklet on request.

Directors: FLORENCE T. LITTLEHALES, BRULAH FRANCES PACK, 216 West Avenue, NEW YORK CITY

## Camp Neecarnis

On beautiful Big Star Lake, Michigan

On beautiful Big Star Lake, Michigan, well drained, all sports, college training, etc. Booklet on request. 216 West Avenue, NEW YORK CITY

Price for illustrated catalogue.

MISS JUDITH S. ROSE

10 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Chivers & Sons, Ltd., The Orchard Factory, Histon, Cambridge, Eng.

## CALIFORNIA

on the shores of Santa Catalina Island

Swimming, boating, riding, etc. Spacious grounds for athletic. Season July 1 to Aug. 12. Adult camp under careful supervision of the girls. Write for booklet of pictures.

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## Miss Lillard's Camp

(Est. 1914)

Hebron, New Hampshire. Unit May 1st Address. GEORGE ANN LILLARD, 2754 Hampden Court, Chicago

## CAMP FENIMORE

for GIRLS

On beautiful LAKE OTSEGO

A small exclusive KIDING camp for a limited number of desirable girls 6 to 12, from cultured, Christian homes. All camp activities carefully adapted to the age of the girls. Write for booklet of pictures.

MISS C. E. SHANER, 114 E. 22nd St., N. Y. CITY

## CAMP CELESTIA

FOR GIRLS

A SWIMMING CAMP

WINTERPORT, ME. Water Sports and Swimming are featured under the personal direction of CLARENCE BARRETT of English Channel fame. Other camp activities: bookkeeping, etc. Write for booklet of pictures.

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FOR GIRLS

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## SILVER OAKS

In the Berkshire Hills, Sharon, Conn.

Four camps on 200-acre tract. MANOR HOUSE (adults). OAK HUNTER (girls). ADRIEL PORTON (twelve). OAK RIDGE (boys). ALL CAMP ACTIVITIES. Half Mile Lake Frontage. Booklet sent upon request to M. E. BENDICK, Director, 1241 E. Manhattan Pl., Los Angeles.

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Swimming, boating, riding, etc. Spacious grounds for athletic. Season July 1 to Aug. 12. Adult camp under careful supervision of the girls. Write for booklet of pictures.

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## CAMPS FOR BOYS

## TOSEBO CAMP

for BOYS

18th year. Portage Lake, Michigan. Boys 6 to 16 live in modern cottages. Excellent table. Band beach. "Sea Scouts." Sailing. Boat Building. Sports. Etc. Write for booklet. CATALOG. Address Noble Hill, Box M, Todd School, WOODSTOCK, ILLINOIS.

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The Sea Camps for Boys

Swimming, boating, riding, etc. Spacious grounds for athletic. Season July 1 to Aug. 12. Adult camp under careful supervision of the girls. Write for booklet of pictures.

MISS C. E. SHANER, 114 E. 22nd St., N. Y. CITY

## SAGINWA



## REACTION IN NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

SECURITIES  
IS GENERAL  
Heavy Selling Throughout  
the List—Industrials  
Under Pressure

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Highly irregular price movements ushered in the new week in the stock market, with industrials trending downward, and rails pointing upward.

Losses of a point or so were recorded by General Electric, Baldwin, International Nickel, New York Central and Pathe, with Marland Oil and Phillips Petroleum sinking to new low records.

Delaware & Hudson opened 1% higher at 207 1/2, the highest price since 1907, and Union Pacific, Frisco common, Chesapeake & Ohio and several others improved fractionally.

Professional traders for the decline sold stocks freely on the theory that the market was entitled to at least a technical reaction after the recent sustained advance.

Weed-and-melting letters also were more cautious and noncommittal than usual, although there was nothing new in either the business or credit situation over Sunday to cause any alarm.

The weekly clearing house statement showed a large excess in reserve, but a temporary tightening of money rates is expected because of the usual heavy demand for funds in connection with month-end settlements.

Rails were slow in following up their initial display of strength, although Union and Missouri Pacific each slipping back at least a point below Saturday's quotations.

**Heavy Selling Wave**  
Baldwin Locomotive and American Radiator sold down 2 or more points before the end of the first half hour, and Commercial Solvents B broke 5.

Heavy losses also developed in a number of motor, independent steel, sulphur, amusement and food shares. General Electric and International Nickel each which opened a point lower. Quickly made up their point and moved into new high ground for the year. United States Iron Pipe and Eastman Kodak also received good support.

A sensational jump of 21 points in Italian lire to around 5.50 cents, the highest price in several years, and a further rise of 11 points in Spanish pesetas to 17.56 cents overshadowed all other developments in the foreign exchange market. Demand for sterling held firm around \$4.85, and French francs above 3.91 cents.

The heaviest selling wave in a long time broke against the market this morning, and prices of speculative and investment shares slid down fast.

Losses of a point or more in 3 points were numerous. Commercial Solvents B slumped 13 points, Du Pont 4 1/2, and Aetna 4 1/2. Delaware & Hudson reached 21 1/2 before the rise was again lost. Locomotive was heavily bought at midday, and touched 73 1/2.

The renewal rate for call loans was unchanged at 4 per cent.

**Bonds Are Strong**  
Buying of bonds was again in relatively heavy volume in today's market, with the result that a number of issues advanced to new high prices.

Prospects of a protracted era of easy monetary conditions formed the basis for the activity.

New high records were attained by Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit 6s and Grunby & Co. advertising about a point. Delaware & Hudson convertible 6s were in further demand, but the convertible 4s of the Erie fell back a point on profit-taking.

Foreign bonds were inactive, but firm, and only moderate attention was paid to United States Government obligations.

Offering is expected this week of the projected \$12,000,000 bonds of the State Mortgage Bank of Yugoslavia. The \$5,000,000 6 1/2 per cent bonds, company 7 per cent bonds offered this morning were reported promptly sold at 6 1/2 per cent on a \$4,000,000 of the city of Belgrade is expected to be arranged soon.

**SHARP ADVANCE IN WHEAT PRICES**  
CHICAGO, April 25 (AP)—Wheat scored a sharp early advance here today, influenced by an unlooked for steep upturn of quotations at Liverpool. A big decrease in the amount of wheat on ocean passage was noted.

Starting at 96 to 100 cents, Chicago wheat held near to initial top figures. Corn and soybeans were weak again, firm, corn opening unchanged to 1/2 cent higher, and subsequently ascending all day.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—May 1.34 1/2 @ 1.35 1/2, July 1.31 1/2 @ 1.32 1/2, Sept. 1.30 1/2 @ 1.31 1/2, corn—May 72 1/2 @ 73 1/2, July 70 1/2 @ 71 1/2, soybeans—May 44 1/2 @ 45 1/2, July 43 1/2 @ 44 1/2.

**HOWE SOUND CO.**  
Howe Sound Company for the quarter ended March 31, 1927, reports profit of \$181,239 after taxes, depreciation, etc., but before depletion, equivalent to \$1.77 a share on a basis of 100 shares of common stock outstanding at the end of the quarter. The preceding year's profit was \$177,150 or \$1.77 a share in the first quarter of 1926.

**YANADUM CORP. EARNINGS**  
The preliminary statement of Yanadum Corporation for the quarter ended March 31, 1927, shows net of \$62,253 after depreciation, depletion, etc., but before depletion, equivalent to \$1.65 a share on a basis of 38,000 shares of common stock outstanding at the end of the quarter. The preceding year's profit was \$54,538 or \$1.44 a share in the first quarter of 1926.

**BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD**  
Brooklyn City Railroad Company reports for the nine months ended March 31, 1927, surplus of \$582,561, after taxes and charges, equivalent to 44 cents a share (par \$10) compared with \$1,000,000 surplus in the preceding year.

**SIMMONS SAW & STEEL BONDS**  
Eastbrook & Co. are offering a new issue of \$1,200,000 Simmons Saw & Steel Company 5 per cent serial gold debenture bonds, dated April 1, 1927, and due April 1, 1927-47, at prices yielding from 4.5 per cent to 5.16 per cent.

**AMERICAN & FOREIGN POWER**  
American & Foreign Power reports for the year ended December 31, 1926, net profit of \$2,335,481 after depreciation, interest, etc., but before depreciation, equivalent to \$2.34 a share on a basis of 1,000,000 shares of common stock outstanding at the end of the year.

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

### American Interest in Foreign Affairs

IN HIS interesting and suggestive book, "How Europe Made Peace Without America," Frank H. Simonds makes the assertion that "the American people have dismissed the idea that there can be a new Europe." He adds: "Not only is there no American concern with what is happening beyond the Atlantic, but there is neither general interest nor considerable curiosity."

We wonder whether this estimate of the intellectual lethargy of the American people upon a subject of international importance is justified. To the superficial observer there are innumerable evidences of a very lively interest in Europe on the part of the American people. The enormous increase in the transatlantic passenger business, the swelling armies of every station in society flocking to Europe every summer is perhaps the least important of these phenomena. Yet it has its significance.

More convincing, however, is the rapid multiplication and wide distribution throughout the United States of organizations for the study and discussion of foreign affairs—mainly European topics. The annual Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., after five years of successful operation, has become a national institution. The Briarcliff Conference, under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment and the Academy of Political Science, a year or more ago talked mainly of European affairs and gathered one of the most representative bodies of intelligent Americans ever brought together. The Foreign Policy Association, discussing only foreign affairs, has spread from New York and Boston to Buffalo, Albany, Springfield, Hartford, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Providence, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Columbus, O., and the demand for new branches will not down.

In the editorial columns of the newspapers of the United States—and not only those along the Atlantic coast—European affairs hold prominent place. Lecture bureau managers, the men who conduct chautauques, declare that capable lecturers on the state of Europe never lack for audiences, and indeed England pays tribute to America's intellectual avidity by sending an increasing army of lecturers to the United States every year. In 116 American colleges "International Relations Clubs" have been established under the auspices of the Carnegie Foundation which provides them with a series of lectures, with a fortnightly summary of international events and pamphlets dealing with international issues. From the presses of book publishers proceeds a steady stream of volumes dealing with international affairs, and on the editorial staffs of the newspapers of the country are a score of competent writers on such topics to each one that was writing ten years ago.

Columns could be filled with an exposition of the evidence of American interest in international, particularly European, affairs. We believe this interest to be largely intellectual, and in the main friendly. But if a purely material basis is to be sought for it such an explanation can readily be found in the financial and commercial relations existing between America and Europe. It would be merely ridiculous to question the interest of any people in a group of states to which they have lent more than \$11,000,000,000 and to the private industries of which they have advanced as much more.

Europe is paying the United States in round numbers \$1,000,000,000 a year in interest, most of which is necessarily reinvested in European securities. That fact alone makes sympathetic interest in the reconstruction of Europe and her material progress widespread among Americans. The continent which contains the fatherlands of millions of the people who now make up the American nation can never be regarded by them with indifference. The nations which are the most generous customers and the heaviest debtors to the United States can never be long out of American consciousness.

No organization is better equipped to judge of the progress of international interest in the United States than is the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace. In the current report of the division of intercourse and education the director, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, says:

There are not wanting signs that public opinion in the United States is rousing from the lethargy that has marked it since the war excitement died away, and is becoming more ready to support those policies of international co-operation, international association, and international peace which are in full accord both with American traditions and American ideals.

With this opinion The Christian Science Monitor is in hearty accord.

### A Gentle Breeze and a Kite

WOULD not Richard Babley, or "Mr. Dick," as he was better known to David Copperfield, have gone into ecstasies over the recent kite-flying tournament in Rhode Island? It was not his privilege ever to see so great an assemblage of kites—they were of every conceivable shape and size, a tandem of four carrying a boy to a height of forty feet. Yet he was an ardent kite-flyer, dividing his interests between the outdoor sport and speculations upon King Charles' head.

In the days when the airship was a dream and the balloon a device of adventure, kite-flying was popular. A gentle breeze, warmed by the sun, would excite activity in the world of paste and paper, and scissors would trim the thin sheets to fit the strips of wood which made the frame. Then string in ample measure wound on a stick would complete the outfit necessary to make a day on the slope of a hill or in an open field a delightful excursion. How inspiring to watch the kite rise and fall on the wings of the wind! It seemed to lift the thoughts above the earth, and lend a new interest to the sky. It called for skill and patience and taught lessons in good judgment. What fun to send "messages" aloft, to feel the tug of the string on the hand, to learn the lesson when to yield and when to hold firm, when to pay out and when to take in—to add divots to the tail as a balancer.

Kite-flying meant much to Benjamin Franklin. It has been of inestimable service to the meteorologist. Before the short ladder came into

vogue it was an important item in the steeple-jack's equipment. From a utilitarian standpoint the world remains its debtor. But to most people it will signify a pastime—a pastime that brought to the surface much that was ingenious and elevating. And if the Rhode Island contest does nothing else but revive interest in that pastime it will earn the plaudits of men who were boys a generation ago.

### Miss Browne and Amateur Golf

NOT since it was called upon a number of years ago to define the amateur status of Francis D. Ouimet, United States open golf champion in 1913 and amateur champion in 1914, has the executive committee of the United States Golf Association been asked to decide such an important question as it decided recently when it declared that Miss Mary K. Browne, United States lawn tennis champion in 1912, 1913 and 1914 and runner-up to Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd in the women's golf championship tournament in 1924, was ineligible for tournaments held under its jurisdiction.

When Miss Browne voluntarily surrendered her amateur standing in lawn tennis by joining Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen of France, Vincent Richards of the United States, and several other tennis stars for the purpose of making a professional tour of the United States the question naturally arose as to what her standing would be in amateur golfing circles. Ardent amateurs took the stand that such a step in tennis should not make her a professional in other sporting activities; but the executive committee of the U. S. G. A. has decreed that when she became a professional tennis player, she "acted in a manner detrimental to the best interests and true spirit of the game of golf," and is, therefore, ineligible for the amateur golf championship tournaments held under its auspices.

The ruling of the executive committee does not appear to have decided Miss Browne's standing as an amateur or professional, but has simply declared that it does not believe that her entry should be accepted for a tournament under its auspices, which is the women's national championship. Should Miss Browne want to enter any other amateur tournament, the acceptance of her entry would apparently rest with the officials of the club whose tournament she desired to enter. As many of the clubs are either active or allied members of the U. S. G. A., they would have to decline her entry or maintain a different standard of eligibility.

It is interesting to note, in connection with this case, that the U. S. G. A. and the Western Golf Association again find themselves divided on the question of recognizing a golfer's amateur standing. It will be recalled that when the U. S. G. A. declared Ouimet ineligible, the western association continued to recognize him as an amateur. Reports from the West declare that both the Western Golf Association and the Women's Western Golf Association still consider Miss Browne eligible for any tournaments held under their jurisdiction. Whether their associations may take action against Miss Browne at some future date remains to be seen, but reports seem to indicate that there is little chance of their ever recognizing the stand taken by the U. S. G. A., or taking a similar stand themselves.

### Progress in the Danube Valley

IT IS possible to apply the phrase, "for the first time," to four significant events which have been reported within one week recently in the countries of the upper Danube Valley. Their importance is incontestable.

The first is the opening of the Vienna-Prague-Berlin air line. Czechoslovakia and Germany were able to reach an agreement in a situation which has been waiting a satisfactory solution since the war, and now the former country becomes a valuable channel of communication between Germany and Austria. This air route cannot but be regarded as a means of strengthening the understanding and co-operation of these Slav and Teutonic races.

The second event is the announcement that the city of Vienna has consented to raise a foreign loan. For years it has been advised to do so, but for years it has refused ostensibly because its Socialist Administration was averse to becoming obligated to foreign capitalists. At least such was the impression generally given. Vienna is a wealthy city, having secured many of its undertakings and land holdings at a time of depreciated currency, and having by its taxation amassed an annual budget surplus said to be in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000. It is now to accept a loan of \$30,000,000, to be marketed, it is understood, chiefly in New York. The money thus obtained will be used for productive investment purposes, such as the gas works, street car lines, and electrical undertakings of the capital.

This loan means that the Vienna Socialists have moved a step farther away from Communism and a pace nearer the stand taken by the more moderate leaders of the English Labor Party. Austria is on the eve of parliamentary elections, and this decision to take a loan may possibly have been influenced by the hope that this new policy would attract votes from other circles than that represented solely by the so-called industrial class of the population. Should the Socialists come through the elections into government power, then their decision on the question of a loan will take on a certain historical prominence.

We have, thirdly, the speech of Dr. Ludwig Waldo, Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Upper House, in which he suggested that an outcome of Count Stephen Bethlen's visit to Rome might be an Italo-Hungarian treaty of friendship and arbitration. This is the first intimation since 1918 that Hungary has so far recovered its prewar prestige as to be placed on such a footing of equality with a great power as would permit of a treaty of friendship. The withdrawal last year of a resident Commissioner-General of the League of Nations from Hungary gave the stamp of Europe's approval to the statement that the financial reconstruction of that country had been accomplished. In much the same way an Italo-Hungarian friendship pact would indicate that one at least of the

major European powers considers Hungary's political reconstruction to have been achieved.

Finally comes word of the concluding of a commercial treaty between Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Here is a treaty which should have been made many years ago and one for which discussions have been begun in 1924. It is a sad reflection on the mental status in the Danube Valley, when one considers how much water has passed under the bridge before this treaty could be consummated. Nevertheless, it is done, and it is said that in both countries there is a feeling of relief, despite some criticism on both sides regarding the terms. This might have been expected, and it does not matter so much. The fact is that such a treaty has been made and that commercial relations between the two countries are now on a normal basis. This should not only augment, respectively, the trade of these states with one another, but should also pave the way for a better understanding between their nationals.

These four events or announcements coming so soon one after the other merited being recorded, and those persons who have most contributed to bring them about deserved to be congratulated.

### Where Some "News" Comes From

NEW YORK'S new police commissioner, Joseph A. Warren, who took office a few days ago, has made two important announcements that contain much food for thought. One is that he will not have the usual twice-a-day conferences with newspaper representatives, and the other that he will not use the P. D. (police department) shield on his private automobile, which is tantamount to discouraging its use on the private automobiles of other and lesser police officials. Mr. Warren holds that the use of the shield should be confined to official and emergency purposes, and he can find no reason when using his private car, for emergency operating any more than any other citizen.

Regarding the twice-a-day conferences with newspaper men and women, Mr. Warren holds it is unnecessary and may have a tendency to add to the "making of news" when there is none. He states that he will be glad to see members of the press when there is need for it, but that the holding of morning and afternoon audiences, when there is nothing of especial importance, does not contribute to the welfare of either the public or the police department.

In this connection the story of a Baltimore newspaper man who was sent out to "get some kind of story from the police board" is recalled. The reporter called on the secretary of the board and inquired if it was true that a big "shake-up" was impending in the department. The secretary, somewhat at a loss for an answer—for a change in the board's plans was not even a remote possibility—answered that there was no shakeup pending as far as he was informed.

The reporter sat down at the typewriting machine in one corner of the headquarters office where newspaper men wrote their "fish" stories and gazed for a long time at the ceiling. Then he began to write. For three-quarters of an hour he wrote, stopping occasionally to gaze at the ceiling and returning to his typing with renewed power and inspiration. That afternoon there appeared on the first page of his paper a two-column "story" concerning "possible" changes in the police department personnel. It was "possible," the story said, that Captain Brown would be changed from the Central to the Northern district; that Captain Jones would be transferred to the Central from the Western; and that Captain Smith—the names are used arbitrarily—would be changed to some other district. It was as complete, although as illogical, a reorganization of the department as could be desired, and at the end there was the statement that the secretary of the board was unable to confirm the reported changes.

The same evening the morning newspaper men crowded about the secretary and asked about the "shakeup." Who had given it out? What was there to it? Where did it come from? The secretary glanced at the ceiling for some seconds while the press men waited.

"Do you see that little hole up there where the steam pipe goes through the ceiling?" he asked. The newspaper men looked up. Sure enough, there was a little hole.

"That story," he said, "came out of that little hole."

### Editorial Notes

What C. D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, said to the Thirty-sixth Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, the other day about the necessity for safeguarding the Constitution of the United States merited a larger audience than the one before which he spoke. At the same time his appreciation of the effort being put forward to fortify the loyalty to the Government of the United States and its institutions was heartening to a degree. It was inspiring, too, to hear of the sacrifices made "not only in its formation but in its maintenance, to the end that our people might be established in their faith in these institutions." Of course it was to be taken for granted that, as he put it, "the Daughters of the American Revolution have joined themselves together to add the weight of their influence toward these forces which tend to maintain, rather than to destroy, the work of our revolutionary forefathers." His advice, however, is such that all who have the best interest of America at heart could do well to heed.

Now that airplanes, as well as automobiles, have been put under the ban at Princeton University, there would seem to be no question that the authorities are determined that students in attendance are there for study and for nothing else. And one cannot but see a touch of humor in the notice just given out by the dean of the university to the effect that if any undergraduate lands in a plane after July 1, both the undergraduate and the plane will be returned to his parents! The dean made it clear that flying over Princeton would be permitted, but that if anyone ever lands and runs along the ground the plane will be classed as a motor vehicle, "and as such it will be under the ban in Princeton and in the neighborhood."

### A Stroll Down the Nevsky

THERE is no street in Russia quite like Leningrad's Nevsky Prospect, or, as it is now called in honor of the date of the Bolshevik Revolution, the Prospect of the Twenty-fifth of October. Wide and spacious, lined with large stores, bookshops, banks and other public buildings, with the imposing structure of the Kazanskaya Cathedral, built in imitation of St. Peter's in Rome, rising on one side, the Nevsky is the central highway of the city's flowing populace.

It bears more resemblance to Unter den Linden or to some large European boulevard than to the narrow, winding streets of Moscow, and it emphasizes the fact that Leningrad is far and away the most European city in Russia. The fact that Leningrad is no longer the capital of the Russian Tsars is forcibly impressed upon the traveler as soon as he emerges from the October (formerly the Nicholas) Station. The squat, clumsy equestrian statue of Tsar Alexander III still stands in the square outside the station. But on the statue is written a grim couplet by the popular revolutionary poet, Dyemyan Byedny, to the effect that the statue was only spared as a scarecrow, a monument to the people's hatred of the Romanoff dynasty and all it stands for.

Strolling down the Nevsky (the old sign still remains on many street corners, with occasional confusing shifts to Twenty-fifth of October), one may be attracted by the vivid pictures on the outside to enter a motion picture theater where "The Wings of the Victory" is being given. This is a new Russian film, which almost vies with the "Potemkin" in its fascinating treatment of a Russian historical subject.

Before long the Prospect of the Twenty-fifth of October intersects the Street of the Third of July (named in honor of a revolutionary uprising on that date); and this recalls one of the best of the jokes which are now going the rounds in Leningrad. A peasant woman, so the story runs, asked directions as to how to reach a certain point in the city. "First you take a car on the Third of July, and then change to another car on the Twenty-fifth of October," was the reply. "Oh, if it takes so long, I'll walk," was the woman's embarrassed answer.

The large Hotel Europe, now less frequented than it was in the days when the city was the capital of Russia, offers the traveler perhaps the most sumptuous accommodation available in the Soviet Union. There is music with dancing several evenings a week (public dancing is generally frowned on in the Soviet Union); and it is said that some persons from Moscow occasionally come up for a week-end in Leningrad merely to enjoy the gaiety of the Hotel Europe. A little farther up the Nevsky a little store called "De Gourmet" offers chocolate with whipped cream of extremely delicate flavor.

The crowning glories of the Nevsky are reached as one approaches the River Neva, which gave the street its original name. Branching off to the right, a few steps bring one to the large open square before the Winter Palace, where the reviews and parades of the Tsar's crack regiments formerly took place.

The Winter Palace seems destined to follow in the footsteps of the Paris Louvre; part of it has already been taken over as a supplement to the Hermitage, the famous art gallery of Leningrad which adjoins the Palace. Another part has been turned into a Museum of the Revolution.

One could spend days, almost weeks, in the Hermitage, with its rich treasures of painting and sculpture (the art gallery is especially rich in the works of Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Dyke and other Flemish masters), its valu-

able and interesting collections of early Etruscan pottery and Egyptian archaeological finds, dug up in the Black Sea provinces of Russia, its glittering room, filled with the priceless baubles and trinkets of Tsars and Tsarinas; jeweled swords and sabers, toilet services in solid gold, richly ornamented snuff boxes and watches, the work of French and Italian and German goldsmiths of the sixteenth century.

All these valuable collections are preserved in excellent order; and the Soviet educational authorities, by organizing excursions of workers and soldiers and students and other groups, are making a consistent and genuine effort to introduce the masses to their national inheritance of artistic treasures.

If one turns to the left off the Nevsky, it is not far to the massive pile of St. Isaac's Cathedral, with its extraordinary mosaic pictures of the saints. Nearer the Neva, the slender golden spire of the Admiralty Building pierces the sky; the size of the Admiralty is a testimonial to the vaulting ambition of Peter the Great to make out of Russia a great sea power.

The bridge over the Neva commands a striking panorama. People cross the solidly frozen river on the ice. On the side opposite the Admiralty rise the frowning bastions of the Petropavlovsk Fortress, where the chief political offenders against the power of the Tsars were confined in solitary dungeons, with the most elaborate precautions against any attempts to escape.

This fortress, after temporarily housing the ministers of the fallen autocracy and of the short-lived Provisional Government which succeeded it, finally lost its original character as a prison, and the dungeons are now preserved only as historical relics. The mint which coins Russia's new copper money is located within the confines of the fortress.

A building of more pleasant and inspiring associations, visible from the bridge, is the Leningrad Academy of Sciences, which celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of its establishment in the fall of 1925. Many notable discoveries are associated with this great cultural center of Russian activity; and today the solitary inventor and the returned exploring party hasten to report the results of their research before the Academy.

The grimy factories which send out their smoke from the Viborg region, on the other side of the river, have their romance, too; it was from these factories that thousands of the Red Guards rushed out to administer the last blow to the tottering Government of Kerensky in the fall of 1917. It is a good sign that these factories are now smoking at full blast; two or three years ago many of them were standing idle or working at greatly slackened tempo.

These smoking factories are a symbol for the general activity of the city. Leningrad has its problems, and difficulties; its figure of 170,000 unemployed and its introduction of the space rationing which had hitherto been especially characteristic of Moscow are signs that it has not escaped the general evils of unemployment and inadequate housing.

In spite of the transfer of the capital to Moscow, however, which has brought with it a reduction of approximately 30 per cent in the numbers of the population, the city has very decidedly "come back," in comparison with the cold and hungry years of the revolution and the first difficult period of reconstruction. Its big metal factories have revived at last, and its position as Russia's single port on the Baltic makes it an important factor in foreign trade.

N. H. C.

### The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

THE status of Frenchwomen who marry foreigners is clearly defined by a bill which is before Parliament. It provides for naturalization, and it is estimated that it will give opportunities to 100,000 persons a year to acquire French nationality. But among the clauses is one which orders that Frenchwomen who marry foreigners settled in France will preserve their own nationality, and their children will be French without having the privilege of being able to opt. The right to opt, however, will be maintained in the case of children born in France both of whose parents are foreigners. If a Frenchwoman has married a foreigner before this new law comes into effect, she may, if she chooses, with the permission of her husband, resume her French nationality, on condition that she and her husband have lived in France for two years.

The spring has come late this way, but come it has, and Paris is looking its best again, with green trees lining every boulevard and other important thoroughfare. The sky, which always seems to be particularly high over the city on the Seine, is clear and blue. The river, with its thirty bridges, flows briskly and sparkles gaily, twisting and turning in vivacious fashion amid the ancient buildings with their towers and turrets and steeples and domes on its banks. There is a new animation. Visitors are beginning to pour in. There had been some misgivings owing to the rise of the franc. People were apprehensive that the traveler would shun Paris now that the exorbitant advantages which he enjoyed for a short period have vanished. Yet the signs are that the invasion will be greater than ever. The hotels already register considerable numbers of foreign visitors, while the bookings for some time ahead are exceedingly promising.

Women are quick to observe that since the Paul-Boncour bill, which calls for the mobilization of French citizens, "without distinction of age or sex," in the event of war, has been accepted by the Chamber, it is illogical to deny women the vote. The different parties admit this claim. If women have their definite part to play in the defense of the government of the country. Whether it would be possible to translate this general agreement immediately into a law remains doubtful. But the most powerful argument has been supplied, and the French, who are proud of their reasoning faculties, can scarcely resist the natural consequences of their decision to "conscript" women.

It must not be supposed that because the automobile is increasing in popularity the Paris Horse Show has lost anything of its attractiveness. It is one of the most fashionable events of the year. The Grand Palais is the scene of spectacular displays. The French excel in riding and jumping and chivalrous parades. There have been some remarkable performances. It is once more to be noted that the skill of the women riders has won the warmest applause. The animals are beautifully groomed, and their supple movements are a pleasure to watch. The automobile has not yet crowded out the horse.

André Tardieu has proved his mettle in settling the dispute between the mine owners and the mine workers. There was a prospect of a conflict over the proposed reduction of wages. This reduction was necessary, to correspond with the restoration of the franc to a comparatively high level. Doleful prophets have always imagined that if once the franc fell to a low level and wages followed, there would be strikes when the value of the franc increased and wages, as expressed in paper francs, were accordingly decreased. Thanks to the intervention of M. Tardieu, the matter has been settled amicably. A complete accord was reached by which a reduction of 2 francs 60 per cent was effected, while the sale price of coal was brought down by 15 per cent. Tardieu praised the owners and miners for this example of wisdom and

solidarity. It forms an admirable contrast to the terrible conditions which have troubled other countries. Moreover, France has augmented its output of coal enormously. In 1923, 30,000,000 tons were produced, and in 1926 over 52,000,000 tons. Everything is being done to correlate the interests of the owners, of the miners, of the consumers, and of national economy.

A monument has been erected to the housewife who first made Camembert cheese. France is essentially a country which produces cheese, of which there are between seven and eight hundred varieties. But Camembert cheese is perhaps the best known. It was originated by Madame Marie Harel in the eighteenth century. It is in her honor that this month there is officially unveiled a monument in Vimoutiers. Its inauguration marks the opening of the Sixth Fair of Vimoutiers.

The most doctrinaire Socialists find it difficult to oppose the proposal of the Government to farm out the match monopoly. The making of matches is a state enterprise, but an offer has been made which is very advantageous from a financial point of view. The company will guarantee the state its present profits and a percentage of future profits, and will hand over to the French Treasury a considerable sum of money as a loan. Moreover, it will permit the state to control wages and prices. Its own gains will be secured by improved methods, widespread publicity, and the building up of an extensive export trade. In these circumstances, having regard to the state's need of money, it is highly probable that the offer will be accepted.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and the Board does not undertake to hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are, of course, unusable.

#### Law Enforcement a Reality

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In a recent issue of the MONITOR there appeared an article regarding "a storekeeper who was fined for selling liquor-making implements." Those in favor of prohibition and its enforcement will be grateful for this step toward demanding respect for the law, and those opposed will begin to realize that a law cannot be interpreted to suit the individual.

There are many such "variety" stores in this city where the sign, "Meat and Hops Sold Here," may be seen boldly displayed in windows; also every evidence within of the storekeeper being a law-abiding citizen. I have often wondered just how long it would be before this utter disregard for law would cease, but as is with all disobedience, the price is always a costly one.

The prohibition law, when really an enforced law and not a mockery, will bless all mankind, and in the above-mentioned article I see the eventual destruction of a great error, disobedience. (Mrs.) GERTRUDE C. REISSMAN.

New York, N. Y.

#### Progress in the Last Fifty Years

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I have for a long time been wanting to write and let you know how much I appreciate The Christian Science Monitor. Many times I have read a piece of news in the MONITOR, several days or a week before it appeared in other papers.

Not long ago a story on the Children's Page brought to my thought the time when I visited on a farm in childhood. The whole place spread out before me, as it were, and brought pleasant memories. I had not thought of it for years. Also, another article I read made me realize how things have improved in the last fifty years and how much we have to be grateful for.

(Mrs.) JULIA SCHUBERT.

Fort Dodge, Ia.